

DAILY REPORT

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AUSTRALIA

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REAGAN INTERVIEWED ON UPCOMING VISIT TO TOKYO, SEOUL

OW080259 Tokyo KYODO in English 0218 CMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Washington Nov 7 KYODO -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan said Monday he hoped Japan would achieve a goal to defend vital searoutes of up to 1,000 miles from its industrial centers. In an interview with Japan's Fuji Television on the eve of his departure on a Northeastern Asia tour, Reagan said we appreciate very much what Japan has done in increasing their own defense. I know that a goal, and one I hope they will achieve soon, is to be able to protect for 1,000 miles around your trade lines and your supply lines, Reagan said.

The U.S. chief executive, in a separate interview with South Korea's Korean Broadcasting System [KBS], said he admires Seoul's restraint following the October 9 Rangoon bomb blast which killed 21 persons, including four South Korean Cabinet ministers.

Reagan is scheduled to leave Washington Tuesday to visit Japan November 9-12 and South Korea November 12-14.

Reagan told Fuji TV the Pacific basin is the area of the future, and Japan -- I recognize you have some constitutional problems with this -- but a strong Japan, a Japan able to manage more of its own defense, will be a great factor for stability in that whole area. What we need is to be able to deter others who are destabilizing...to have the military strength to deter aggression..., Reagan said.

Offering his message to the Japanese people, Reagan said...the close friendship we have and the relationship, overall, imposes on Japan and the United States a responsibility to the world to foster peace and prosperity.

Reagan urged Japan to make a contribution to easing tensions in the world and bringing the prosperity and peace which he said the people of all the world want. Reagan acknowledged economic matters are one of important themes which he needs to talk about with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. We have, between us, the biggest trade between any two countries in the world. And there is a dangerous imbalance now in that trade. So, those will be some of the things that I hope to be discussing, Reagan said.

The President said he was concerned that some Japanese restraints on U.S. exports have led some to a feeling of protectionism and that they must do something in retaliation. We must remove restrictions that impair trade..., as friends and allies we must have that same kind of approach to our trade, he said.

On American policy toward the two communist superpowers, Reagan said we are very pleased with the progress in establishing friendship with China but with the Soviet Union..., we must have the strength to deter aggression.

Commenting on tragedies in Beirut, Rangoon and for Korean Air Lines, Reagan said those... are all evidences of how necessary it is for those of us who can, for countries like Japan and the United States, to erase the causes of such hatred and to work ceaselessly for peace.

The President told KBS of Seoul the airplane massacre and then the terrible deeds in Rangoon make it even more imperative to strengthen bonds between South Korea and the United States. I admire your government's restraint following the Rangoon blast which Reagan called an extreme provocation. The main thing that we must do about terrorism... is to show that it does not work, he said.

Asked about prospects for South Korea-China relations, the President said it would be stabilizing to the entire area and that... both countries should seriously look at the possibilities and the prospects for a better relationship.

STUDENTS BEGIN HUNGER STRIKE AGAINST REAGAN VISIT

OW080615 Tokyo KYODO in English 0556 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Osaka Nov 8 KYODO -- Eighteen students at five Japanese universities started a 72-hour hunger strike at noon Monday to protest U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to Japan and South Korea starting Wednesday.

At Kansai University about 30 South Korean students held a rally in protest against Reagan's visit to their country which they said is aimed at strengthening the military alliance among the three countries. After the rally four of the students entered a 72-hour hunger strike in front of the school's administration building.

Students at Doshisha, Kobe, Kansai Gakuin and Hosei universities also started hunger strikes.

ABE, MANSFIELD SIGN TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER ACCORD

OW080411 Tokyo KYODO in English 0322 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 8 KYODO -- Japan and the United States exchanged diplomatic notes here Tuesday on an agreement for Japan to provide military-related technology to the United States.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield signed the agreement after it was approved by the Cabinet, one day before the arrival here of President Ronald Reagan.

Accordingly, the Japanese Government has accepted the transfer to the United States of Japanese technologies "necessary for improvement of U.S. defense capabilities" in accordance with detailed arrangements to be concluded between responsible authorities of the two countries. The two governments agreed to establish a joint military technology commission to handle the transfers.

The Japanese side of the commission comprises of one official each of the Defense Agency, the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, while the American side is represented by one official each of the American Embassy in Tokyo and the Office of Mutual Defense Assistance in Japan.

Still to be decided is what technologies will be transferred to the United States. A Foreign Ministry official said that the decision will be made on the basis of American requests, taking into account Japanese national interests. The transfer is to be conducted under the framework of the 1954 Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement (MDA) so that the technology transferred does not violate the United Nations Charter, is not diverted to another purpose and is not transferred to third countries.

The official who briefed reporters on the agreement said individual items of technologies transferred to the United States would be made known to the public "after thorough examination," in consideration of American requests.

The Japanese Government decided to open a way for the transfer to the United States of Japanese military technology on January 14 this year, shortly before Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone visited Washington. Japan so far dealt with the question of arms export, including transfer of military technology in accordance with the three principles banning export of arms to a country to which the United Nations prohibits such sales, or ones involved or expected to be involved in armed conflict.

The Japanese Government said the transfer to the United States of military technology would not [be] subject to these principles. The note by the Japanese Government to the United States said that the decision was made in view of the new situation which has been brought about by the recent advance of technology in Japan in order to ensure the effective operation of the Japan-U.S. security arrangements.

During the negotiations, the American side requested to conclude an umbrella agreement, calling for continuous comprehensive transfer of technology without "bureaucratic red tape," while the Japanese side insisted on making arrangements item by item, according to government sources.

The two sides made concessions in last days prior to the presidential visit so that the comprehensive agreement was reached, but the Japanese side reserved the right to decide on which technologies would be provided, the sources said.

GRENADA INVASION 'COMPLIES WITH INTERNATIONAL LAW'

OW080243 Tokyo KYODO in English 0234 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 8 KYODO -- Japan declared Tuesday the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada last month complies with international law. The invasion differs in character from the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in 1979 which toppled a legitimate government, a government statement said.

The statement, however, regretted America's use of force and hoped for an early withdrawal of foreign troops from the Caribbean state. The statement, adopted at a Cabinet session, answered a written question from Communist Diet Member Tomoichi Noma, officials said.

FISHING QUOTA TALKS TO BE HELD IN MOSCOW 21 NOV

OW080305 Tokyo KYODO in English 0300 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 8 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union will start negotiations in Moscow November 21 to fix their annual catch quotas in each other's 200-mile fishery zone, the government announced Tuesday. Members of the bilateral fishery commission are to meet in Moscow November 14 to assess fish stocks and discuss technical matters.

Reduced Quota Seen

OW050201 Tokyo KYODO in English 0139 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 5 KYODO -- The Soviet Union has informally told Japan it wants to reduce next year's fish quota in the 200-mile Soviet economic zone by some 60 percent, government sources said Saturday. The Soviet Union cited declining fish resources as one of the reasons for the proposed quota cut to the 300,000-ton level from this year's 750,000 tons, the sources said. But the move may be retaliation for Japan's sanctions against the Soviet Union imposed in connection with the Soviet downing of a South Korean jetliner September 1, they said.

Japan and the Soviet Union are scheduled to open negotiations in Moscow November 14 to fix the amount of fish they can catch in each other's 200-mile zone in the 1984 season.

Given the harsh atmosphere stemming from the Korean Air Lines (KAL) incident, the talks are expected to be unusually hard this year. Tokyo-Moscow relations have been chilled in the wake of Japanese sanctions such as suspension of export credits imposed over Soviet involvement in Afghanistan three years ago and other international disputes, but bilateral fishery ties have remained calm.

Regular contact through fishery talks is the sole established official channel linking both countries except for diplomatic connections. But the sharp quota reduction may signal a change in the Soviet position on the fishery front as well, the sources said.

The Soviet Union regarded the sanctions related to the KAL incident -- including temporary suspension of Tokyo-Moscow flights -- as a move aimed at fanning anti-Soviet sentiment, they said. But sources at the Fishery Agency and within the fishing industry said the Soviet Union is apparently seeking to use the quota cut to win concessions on pending issues such as expansion of Soviet fishing operations in Japanese waters and relaxation of Japanese controls on port calls by Soviet boats.

As another reason for the quota reduction, the Soviet Union cited inequality in past catch results between the two countries. The Soviet quota for this year was set at 650,000 tons, unchanged from 1982. But Soviet catches have been running at around 30 percent of the quota, totaling 210,000 tons in 1981 and 190,000 tons in 1982. The Soviet Union is seeking to bring Japan's quota more in line with its own catch, the sources said.

CONSULTATIONS OPEN WITH PRC ON KOREA

OW080047 Tokyo KYODO in English 0025 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 8 KYODO -- Japan is asking China to use its influence on North Korea for its self-restraint amid mounting tension on the Korean peninsula, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Tuesday. Japan has opened consultations with China and other countries concerned, the official said.

The official, who declined to be named, said tension is rising between North and South Korea especially [since] Burma's announcement last week that North Korea was responsible for the October 9 Rangoon terror bomb attack which killed 21 persons, including four South Korean Cabinet ministers.

Japan is ready to make utmost to help stabilize the Korean situation, he said. China, which has close relations with Pyongyang, does not wish an intensification of tension on the peninsula, the official said.

Meanwhile, nongovernment-level fishery talks between Japan and North Korea will be affected by Japan's sanctions against Pyongyang announced Monday.

Japan's sanctions included a suspension of exchanges of visits by government officials and a ban on contacts between Japanese and North Korean diplomats at third countries. Under the action, announced by Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda, North Korean officials will not be allowed to enter Japan for some time. There now is no fishery agreement between North Korea and Japan after an arrangement expired on June 30, 1982.

Nongovernment-level talks have been suspended since a group of Diet members visited Pyongyang last July.

Foreign Ministry sources said a stalemate in fishery talks would be unavoidable in the wake of the sanctions.

ABE DEMANDS CONDEMNATION OF N. KOREAN TERRORISM

OW041029 Tokyo KYODO in English 1016 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 4 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said in a statement Friday that North Korea must be condemned by the international community for being found responsible for the October 9 terrorist bombing in Rangoon. The statement was issued following a Burmese official announcement the same day which said North Korea was behind the bombing that occurred during South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Burma and killed about 20 people, including four of his Cabinet ministers.

Abe said Japan had been informed in advance of the Burmese announcement which also declared severance of diplomatic ties with North Korea, ordering the closure of the North Korean Embassy in Rangoon within 48 hours.

Japan has no diplomatic relations with North Korea, but the foreign minister said Japan will take a "severe" stance toward North Korea because of the "terrorist act which should not be condoned under any circumstances." He added, however, Japan hopes other concerned countries to react calmly regarding the Burmese announcement to avoid any further tension on the Korean peninsula.

According to Foreign Ministry officials, the future severe stance toward North Korea means in part tighter controls over contacts between Japanese and North Korean diplomats in third countries and on issuance of entry permits to North Koreans wishing to visit Japan.

The government will also call on private interests to exercise self-restraint in conducting economic and people-to-people exchanges, the officials said.

If any sanctions against North Korea because of the terrorist act "conducted by a state" are suggested, Japan will be compelled to consider matter in the light of the "severe stance," they said.

The official Burmese announcement is certain to trigger intensified tension on the Korean peninsula, the officials said. But they said neither Japan, the United States nor China wants to see further tension on the peninsula, and Japan is ready to make all possible diplomatic efforts to prevent such tension, they said. They added Japan hopes the coming visit of U.S. President Ronald Reagan to South Korea will be helpful in preventing such tension.

Trade Ties Reviewed

OW041227 Tokyo KYODO in English 1154 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 4 KYODO -- The Japanese Government Friday started a review of trade relations with North Korea after Burma officially blamed that country for a bloody bomb attack in Rangoon last month, official sources said. The sources said that possible punitive actions by Japan may include a decision not to take any fresh measures that may encourage trade with North Korea and a tougher control on exports to that country. In the absence of diplomatic relations, Japan-North Korea trade averaged 400 million dollars annually for the last few years after reaching the peak of 544 million dollars in 1980. The latest official figure, which covered the first seven months of last year, put the bilateral trade value at 279 million dollars. Annual trade with South Korea, with which Japan maintains formal diplomatic ties, averages 8 billion dollars.

Japan-North Korea trade, mostly settled in cash, has involved Japanese cars, textile goods and steel products and North Korean fish and shellfish and nonferrous metals.

Japan has suspended application of the official export insurance scheme to deals with North Korea, which has failed to pay trade debts totaling 88 billion yen (376 million dollars) on three separate occasions since 1976. The government-run Export-Import Bank of Japan has made no loans to the communist country.

Japanese companies doing business with North Koreans have been urging the government to take the export insurance and Ex-Im Bank loans available to cover trade deals with Pyongyang. But the sources said that no such trade incentives are likely to come from government agencies now that North Korea's involvement in the Rangoon bomb attack was announced by the Burmese Government. They said the Japanese Government will probably decide on a stricter application of the export restrictions stipulated by the Paris-based coordinating committee for export control to the communist area (COCOM).

When a Japanese firm arranged for the sale to North Korea of an old passenger ship earlier this year, the South Korean Government lodged a complaint, saying the vessel may be put to military use.

Personnel Exchanges Restricted

OW070831 Tokyo KYODO in English 0823 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 7 KYODO -- The Japanese Government Monday announced measures to restrict personnel exchange between Japan and North Korea in protest against the Rangoon bombing on October 9 that killed 21 people, including four South Korean Cabinet ministers accompanying President Chon Tu-hwan on a state visit to Burma. In a statement issued in the name of Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda, the Japanese Government said it will limit strictly contacts between Japanese diplomats and North Korean officials in third countries, withhold, in principle, the voyage of Japanese Government officials to North Korea; disallow, in principle, the entry into Japan of North Korean officials and conduct stricter examination concerning the entry in civilian North Koreans into this country.

It will also disallow the landing in Japan of special planes, even those of third countries, which are to fly between Japan and North Korea. The measures are taken "for the time being," the announcement said.

At the same time, the announcement said that increase of tension in the Korean peninsula by the bombing incident must be avoided and the Japanese Government intends to continue its efforts for promoting dialogue among countries deeply concerned with this area. The Japanese action followed the official announcement November 4 by the Burmese Government that the Bombing at the Martyrs' Mausoleum in Rangoon directed at President Chon and his party was carried out under instruction from North Korea. Burma has broken diplomatic ties with North Korea and annulled recognition of the Pyongyang government.

The statement termed the bombing an "unforgivable act against peace and order in the world" and an "inhumane act" that must be strongly condemned and rejected by the international society.

U.S., JAPANESE REACTION TO BURMESE DECISION SCORNE

SK080607 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2251 GMT 6 Nov 83

[NODONG SINMUN 7 November commentary: "What Are the Intentions of Slandering and Defaming Us?"]

[Text] As soon as the Burmese Government made the announcement on its diplomatic step against us, linking the explosion in Burma to us without presenting any grounds, the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries lost no time in slandering and defaming us in connection with the explosion incident, clamoring about measures against us.

John Hughes, a U.S. Department of State spokesman, heaped all sorts of scurrilous abuses on us in a bid to fabricate the explosion incident in Burma as an act triggered by us, clamoring that it was a violent attack, terrorism, and an attack against the international community, and babbled that the United States will seek international measures against us.

On the other hand, Japanese Foreign Minister Abe, also alleging without any grounds that the explosion in Burma was an act triggered by us, slandered and defamed us, saying that it was an inhuman act of terrorism. He also clamored that he will take a stern attitude in relations with our republic and that he had decided to restrict personnel exchanges with us and contacts between diplomats between the two countries in third countries.

This is indeed preposterous. The fact that as soon as the so-called announcement by the Burmese Government was made public official figures of the United States and Japan, along with the puppets, began to slander and defame us, cannot be regarded as accidental.

The acts taken by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries in the wake of the explosion incident in Burma lead us to interpret that for all intents and purposes, they were deeply involved in this incident.

As the world knows, as soon as the explosion took place the South Korean puppets begged the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries -- their bosses -- to put pressure on the Burmese Government to take diplomatic sanctions against our republic. For this, the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries have staged behind-the-scenes activities and have inspired and encouraged the puppets to kick up antirepublic and anti-communist rackets for war, while slandering and defaming us. This is now an open secret.

This reveals that the explosion incident in Burma is virtually the result of a conspiracy of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and that the Japanese reactionaries are dancing to this as supporters.

Imperialists and reactionaries, by nature, are experts who can concoct any intrigue in order to achieve their aggressive aims. The assassination of Kennedy in the United States, the 28 September military coup of the Japanese imperialists, the Lukow-Kiao incident, and the arson of the National Assembly building by Hitler are examples of this.

It was said that after triggering these incidents they acted like a thief turning on the master. In the explosion incident in Burma, too, their true characters and colors will more clearly be revealed as time passes.

The acts of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries in the wake of the explosion in Burma are part of the anticommunist and antirepublic rackets which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are frantically kicking up.

By wantonly making absurd remarks and acts slandering us, they are seeking to realize their foolish aim of isolating our republic in the international community.

The clamoring of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries about a violent attack, an inhuman act and the like is a foolish and clumsy act of spitting toward the sky.

Gamblers who utilized a plane carrying several hundred passengers for their spy activity and who used human lives in their gambling, regarding the lives of the passengers as the lives of flies! The barbarous aggressors who massacred the unarmed Grenadian people and who brutally trampled underfoot the sovereignty of this country by mobilizing the large-scale aggression forces! The murderers, who slaughtered numerous innocent citizens in Kwangju and who submerged the city into a sea of blood! -- It is only too shameless that such murderers are trying to charge us, who have nothing to do with the explosion in Burma, with an absurd and preposterous crime while concealing their blood-stained hands and feet.

Such false propaganda by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries is precisely aimed not only at rescuing from a predicament the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who fabricated the explosion in Burma and who received the curse and rejection of people of the world, but also at fanning his anticommunist and antirepublic maneuvers. Through this, the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries are attempting to lay more obstacles on the road of reunification of our country, to further deepen its division, to disturb peace on the Korean peninsula, and to increase the danger of war by intensifying North-South confrontation and by making tension more acute in this country.

In particular, we cannot but pay attention to the fact that such anticommunist rackets by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries are being staged to synchronize with Reagan's visit to South Korea and Japan. As the foreign press has reported, the heinous aim of warmonger Reagan's visit to the Far East this time is to accelerate a new Korean war in accordance with his so-called new Asian policy. While visiting South Korea, he plans to sneak right up to the front of the wire entanglements along the Military Demarcation Line and to conduct an inspection there. This means that he will follow in the footsteps of Dulles, a war marchant from Wall Street, who sneaked into South Korea on the eve of the past Korean war and ordered the puppets to ignite a war while inspecting the 38th Parallel.

The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries' anticommunist and anti-republic rackets are a war hysteria to back up Reagan's war junket. The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries cannot conceal their dark intention to trigger a new war of aggression against Korea by means of slandering others.

Speaking clearly once again, we had nothing to do with the explosion incident in Burma. By nature, we have no relation with terrorism against individuals, and we do not even want such terrorism to exist. The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries should look straight at the trend of the times and act discreetly.

CHONDOIST LEADER CALLS BURMA'S DECISION UNJUST

SK071305 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1010 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] All the people in the nation are now resolutely rejecting the Burmese Government's unilateral measure of severing diplomatic relations with us and of ordering our embassy in Burma to shut down within 48 hours on the grounds that the bombing incident at the national mausoleum in Rangoon was the deed of agents from our republic, regarding the measure as an unjustifiable step of smearing the dignity and authority of our republic and as an act of ignoring the international law and international custom.

(Kim Chong-ho), director of a department at the Chondoist Chongu Party, said:
[Begin recording] The bombing incident in Rangoon, which is well known to the world, is revealing with each passing day the fact that it was fabricated by none other than the traitorous puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique. Nevertheless, the Burmese Government on 4 November took the unilateral measure of severing the diplomatic relations with our republic and of ordering our embassy in Burma to withdraw from Burma within 48 hours on the grounds that the bombing incident in Rangoon was the deed of DPRK agents.

Together with all the Korean people, the members of our Chondoist Chongu Party are now resolutely rejecting the measure taken by the Burmese authorities as an unjust step that defamed the dignity and authority of our republic and as an act of ignoring international laws and international custom.

Without ever announcing the results of any fair investigation on the bombing incident in Rangoon and even before taking fair legal action against the suspects, the Burmese Government has rashly taken the measure of severing the diplomatic ties with our republic first.

How on earth could the suspects, who a few days before confessed that they had come from Seoul, South Korea, have turned out to be our agents and why on earth has the Burmese Government taken an extreme diplomatic measure all of a sudden? This is a very unusual act that could only be fabricated by an international conspiracy and collusion between the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries who are actively instigating the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique.

As is well known, as soon as the bombing incident occurred in Rangoon, the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique insanely kicked off anticommunist and antirepublic commotions passing the responsibility for the bombing in Rangoon onto us, while begging its U.S. and Japanese masters to pressure the Burmese authorities to lay the blame for the bombing at our republic's door.

The Burmese authorities' announcement only serves to support such slanderous maneuvers of the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique. As has been fairly pointed out by the broad opinion in the world, the Rangoon bombing is a farce of the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique's own making. As has been exposed, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique arbitrarily put off the schedule to visit the Burmese national mausoleum, which had been arranged between itself and the Burmese authority beforehand, till the next day and did not appear at the site when the bomb went off. Also, when he played the game of reshuffling the Cabinet by taking the advantage of the bombing incident, the wretched guy left his followers, who are directly responsible for the bombing, to stay in office, saying that they are not responsible. The fact that those Koreans who were arrested by the Burmese authority as suspects had said that they were from Seoul, South Korea, completely matches with this.

Despite all these apparent facts, the Burmese Government authorities unreasonably passed the responsibility for the bombing on to our republic and then took the extreme measure of severing the relations between the nations. This is entirely unjustifiable and is an irresponsible act lacking any fairness.

At a time when the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, using the bombing in Rangoon as an excuse, is fanning the North-South confrontation, committing military provocations in the areas around the Military Demarcation Line, and conjuring up an atmosphere similar to that of the eve of war, the Burmese Government has taken an unjust measure. This, constituting an act that instigates the Chon Tu-hwan clique to maneuvers to provoke a new war, seriously jeopardizes peace in Asia and in the world. Taking advantage of the Burmese Government's unfair measure, the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique, intolerably insulting us in league with the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries and going more berserk, is now provoking us.

No matter how they may wriggle, however, such an act will only expose more of its dirty nature and will only hasten the destruction of its own making.

The U.S. imperialists and the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique should squarely look at the actuality and act judiciously.

We are watching with a high degree of vigilance the U.S. imperialists and the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique, who are leading the situation to the brink of a war while insanely kicking the antirepublic commotion. If, despite our repeated warnings, the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique continue to cling to their shameful slanderous maneuvers and war maneuvers, the wretched fellows will taste a more bitter cup.

VRPR EXPOUNDS ON RPR ANTI-REAGAN SLOGANS

SK080859 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Explanation of slogans issued by the Revolutionary Party for Reunification on President Reagan's visit to South Korea]

[Text] First, we will explain the slogans: "Clouds of war are gathering with a visit to South Korea by a warmonger" and "Let us smash Reagan's war trip."

As has been reported, U.S. President Reagan is to visit South Korea on 12 November. Of all successive U.S. presidents, Reagan is the most cruel and vicious warmonger. Originally, one of his election promises was a policy of strength, in other words, a policy of war. For this reason, even the foreign news agencies dubbed his regime one of nuclear maniacs which has come into the White House with the assistance of business monopolies stimulated by his election promises, which contained a terrible notion that it will prepare with neutron bombs.

Driven by the ambition to dominate the world, Reagan, attaching greatest importance to the Korean peninsula, has persistently schemed to turn this land into a battlefield of a new war ever since he took office. As a first step, summoning traitor Chon Tu-hwan to Washington ahead of other as soon as he took office, Reagan completely repealed the deceptive theoretical withdrawing of U.S. troops from South Korea and then pledged that he would give large-scale military assistance to South Korea.

Ever since, Reagan has beefed up U.S. troops in South Korea and the armed forces [as heard] and has ceaselessly brought weapons of mass destruction of all descriptions into this land, while accelerating the augmentation of the military strength of the South Korean armed forces. At the same time, he has been leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war by staging large-scale war exercises, daily, simulating an invasion of the North.

All this leaves no doubt that the United States has been maneuvering to achieve its ambition of aggression under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of a southward invasion. The aim of the visit to South Korea by Reagan, a warmonger steeped in a policy of war, is no more than to have an on-the-spot check on the status of the powder-reeking preparations for a war of northward invasion and to put spurs to them.

It is not unnatural for the people to recall Dulles' trip to South Korea on the eve of the Korean war and his tour of the 38th Parallel and to link them to Reagan's visit to South Korea. Reagan's visit to South Korea is indeed a dangerous war trip bringing dark clouds of war to us. For this reason, our RPR has put forth the slogans: "Clouds of war are gathering with a visit to South Korea by a warmonger" and "Let us smash Reagan's visit to South Korea."

These slogans are a fair appeal, reflecting the unanimous will and stand of our party and the patriotic masses from all walks of life, who are aspiring for peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

Our popular masses can never tolerate Reagan's visit to South Korea, which is accompanying the first clouds of war. Anyone who hopes for independence, democracy, and reunification should resolutely thwart Reagan's war trip with united strength. We believe that the popular masses from all walks of life, regardless of the differences in their factions and religions and regardless of whether they are wealthy or not, should unite firmly under the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence and frustrate and smash Reagan's visit to South Korea by staging a pannational struggle.

Next, we will explain the slogans, "Nation, let us rise," "Let us reject Reagan's visit to South Korea" and "let us save the nation through anti-U.S. struggle."

Today, our nation faces the most urgent and important task of opposing and rejecting the visit to South Korea by U.S. President Reagan in a "do-or-die spirit."

Just as in the case of visits to South Korea by successive U.S. presidents, Reagan's visit to South Korea this time is not a friendly visit to an ally but an on-the-spot inspection of a colony of South Korea by the chieftain of its suzerain. His trip to South Korea is one of aggression designed to reaffirm on the spot the U.S. policy of colonializing and turning South Korea into a military base and to further strengthen and accelerate the fascist colonial rule and maneuvers to prepare for a war. It also is a trip of war and a trip of division designed to put spurs to the maneuvers for the fabrication of two Koreas -- the principal strategy of U.S. policy toward South Korea.

It is as clear as broad daylight what the visit to South Korea by Reagan, who is coming with such an impure aggressive goal, will bring to our people. No doubt his visit to South Korea will turn South Korea into a place where fascism prevails, where the murderous fascist whirlwind blows, and where the suppression of bayonets further rages by making the Chon Tu-hwan ring more tyrannical. His visit will turn South Korea into a place of barren desolation where human rights and [word indistinct] are tragically obliterated. Also, his visit to South Korea will put our people under the threat of calamitous thermonuclear war aimed at annihilation of our nation and will bring nothing but the consequence of building a higher wall of division.

In other words, because of Reagan's visit to South Korea, our people will be forced to suffer from greater misery and calamities. For this very reason, our RPR has published the slogans: "Nation, let us rise." "Let us reject Reagan's visit to South Korea and let us save the nation through anti-U.S. struggle."

Our party's slogans are a fair appeal which responds to the ardent aspiration of the popular masses, who hope to fully enjoy the happiness of living as an independent people in a unified and independent fatherland after extricating themselves from the fate of slaves who lost their country, and to the urgent demands of the times.

If our popular masses are to put an end to U.S. colonial rule, to regain the trampled national sovereignty and democracy, and to reunify the divided fatherland, they should vigorously stage a sacred anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation aimed at expelling the Yankee aggressors from this land. The road of anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation is the only way for our popular masses to extricate themselves from today's misery and pains, to live honorably as an independent people, and to redeem the split nation.

Such being the case, the patriotic masses from all walks of life should join as one in the pernational anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation aimed at expelling the U.S. aggressors, who have illegally occupied this land, and at regaining independence and sovereignty by firmly uniting in one body.

In an active response to the just anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle waged by the students at Korea University in opposition to Reagan's visit to South Korea, people in the nation should vigorously stage a struggle to check and frustrate Reagan's visit to South Korea elsewhere in the nation. Let us all rise and reject Reagan's visit to South Korea and redeem the nation through the anti-U.S. struggle.

While staging the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation more strugly together with the masses from all walks of life, our RPR will make an all-out effort for the struggle designed to check and frustrate Reagan's visit to South Korea.

KCNA NOTES RPR MANIFESTO ON REAGAN'S VISIT

SK010459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 1 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification on October 26 published a manifesto denouncing the projected South Korean trip of Reagan, the U.S. imperialist bellicose element, according to Radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

The manifesto notes that the South Korean visit of Reagan in November is chiefly aimed at swallowing up the North by igniting a war and, furthermore, paving in real earnest a way for realising the desire of world supremacy and, at the same time, rescuing the Chon Tu-hwan puppet regime whose fate is like a candle flickering in the wind and keeping a tighter hold on and maintaining colonial South Korea as an aggressive military base.

It continues: Reagan's South Korean visit is a criminal trip for converting our country into a theatre of a nuclear war and endangering peace in Asia; it entirely runs counter to the desire of the people for peace and peaceful unification.

His visit is a trip of a fascist fanatic for giving a shot in the arm to the Chon Tu-hwan traitor group in its death bed and bridging over the crisis of the moribund colonial rule. Reagan's visit here, the land overcast with untold tragedy of national ruin, is an intolerable insult to and mockery of our people and, therefore, it cannot be allowed.

It is high time the popular masses once again demonstrated their gigantic mettle and valor for the fatherland and people. All the fellow countrymen in this land who truly desire peace and peaceful reunification should turn out against Reagan's South Korean visit and the entire people who want to live a worthy life in a new world, independent and democratic, freed from the U.S. imperialists' colonial fascist rule, should come out in the sacred anti-U.S. resistance against Reagan's trip.

In the struggle for thwarting his South Korean visit lies a true road of dispelling the dark clouds of the colonial dictatorship and the danger of a nuclear war and accelerating the building of an independent and democratic society and the peace of the country and its peaceful reunification.

Popular masses of all strata!

Let us decisively oppose and reject the South Korean visit of U.S. President Reagan coming with greater misfortunes and calamities! Let us expose and condemn everywhere the ulterior intention of Reagan in his South Korean trip! Let us smash the war policy of the Reagan administration!

Let us check Reagan's South Korean visit for saving Chon Tu-Hwan and strangling human rights and democracy!

Let us lift high the torch of struggle against his visit all over South Korea and make it flare up in a flame of anti-U.S. resistance for independence to end the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and colonial rule!

Pro-U.S. flunkeyism is a ruinous road and independence against the U.S. is a patriotic road.

Let us turn out against Reagan's South Korean trip and rebuild by our anti-U.S. struggle South Korea which has been ruined by pro-U.S. acts!

Let the whole nation wage more stubbornly the antifascist struggle for overthrowing the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial "regime" and winning democratic civil rights!

Seoul is the place where Reagan will set foot before anywhere else. The patriotic people of all strata in Seoul should raise high the banner of anti-U.S. resistance against Reagan's trip and the people all over South Korea should join them. Let the entire people fight staunchly in close unity, linked together by blood and regional ties.

CPRF BULLETIN BLAMES U.S. FOR TENSION IN SOUTH

SK080417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 8 (KCNA) -- The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on November 7 issued Information No 264 in connection with the ever more undisguised criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists to heighten the tension in South Korea these days. The information says:

According to a report, the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea, in his interview with a foreign journalist on October 31, openly announced that the United States took a step to reinforce its aggression forces in South Korea after the explosion in Rangoon. He babbled that the United States would invariably attach "importance" to the Korean peninsula and remain a "Pacific force."

This fully discloses the brigandish intention of the U.S. imperialists to keep hold on South Korea as their colony, military base and forward base of aggression on Korea and Asia and execute their Asian strategy at all costs. This is one more grave challenge to our people and the world people who demand peace in Korea and Asia and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

That the U.S. imperialists are reinforcing even their aggression forces in South Korea with the explosion in Burma as an occasion clearly shows they have reached a very dangerous stage not only in their moves to gain "predominance of strength" but also in their criminal scheme to start new war of aggression in Korea. Moreover, such dangerous moves are being stepped up to coincide with the South Korean tour of warmonger Reagan. This makes clearer what they are after.

Our people will never remain an onlooker to the grave challenge of the U.S. imperialists who are not only increasing mass destruction weapons and combat equipment but also reinforcing their aggression forces in South Korea. Our people will not allow the U.S. imperialist aggressors to keep South Korea indefinitely as their colony and military base, increase the tension and send off powder smell to unleash new war. The U.S. imperialist aggressors must withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along aggression forces and all lethal weapons.

ASAHI CITED ON OPPOSITION TO REAGAN'S SEOUL VISIT

SK080420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 8 (KCNA) -- The Japanese paper ASHAHI SHIMBUN November 6 said that many South Korean people are guarding against the South Korean tour of Reagan, fearful that it will encourage the puppet clique's fascist "security first policy" and delay the democratisation of South Korean society, according to a report.

Recalling that in November demonstrations opposing Reagan's visit took place in succession at Songgyungwan and Koryo Universities in Seoul, the paper said that such demonstrations are "symbolic of the South Korean people's sentiments."

The paper noted that students who rose in the anti-U.S. struggle opposed the Reagan's visit saying in their leaflets that "Reagan's visit throws a wet blanket over the democratisation of South Korea" and a "U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite security system is after all linked with the rearming of Japan."

VRPR ON ANTICOMMUNIST 'RACKETS' IN SOUTH KOREA

SK050008 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 4 Nov 83

[HYONGMYONG CHONSON 19 October editorial: "Anticommunist Rackets and the Awareness of the People" from the feature program "Our Party's Assertion"]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan bunch has recently taken advantage of the explosion in Burma in kicking up anticommunist, anti-North rackets. After the explosion at the National Cemetery in Rangoon, it kicked up anticommunist, anti-North rackets, saying that this incident had been touched off by North Korea in an attempt to assassinate someone. This revealed its physical constitution, which is accustomed to conspiratorial anticommunist campaigns.

While the Burmese investigation authorities have said nothing definite, the Chon Tu-hwan bunch has been zealously kicking up anticommunist, anti-North rackets by unilaterally concocting and issuing investigation results. As a result of this, anticommunist, anti-North sentiments have been wickedly fanned everywhere more than ever before, thus straining the situation on the Korean peninsula to the extent that casual speculation can never be allowed. The situation which has developed so far urges all those who respect justice and truth and who love the country and the people to awaken. They should not overlook the anticommunist, anti-North rackets.

By turning the anti-U.S., antigovernment sentiments of our people into anticommunist anti-North ones by kicking up anticommunist, anti-North rackets, the Chon Tu-hwan bunch is trying to achieve security for power and to accelerate the concoction of two Koreas and war preparations. This is easy to understand. This is proven by the abominable behavior of slandering and describing North Korea as an enemy country which should be annihilated in confrontation to the end and of advocating reconciliation and unity with the Chon Tu-hwan bunch as a central figure. There is no reason whatsoever for our people to confront North Korea and to reconcile or unite with the Chon Tu-hwan bunch. Instead of confronting North Korea, our people should confront the U.S. imperialist aggressors, occupiers of this land, and the Chon Tu-hwan bunch, a group of their stooges, so that they can achieve the independence of the country and the democratization of society and friendship [chinhwa] between the North and South.

Because a breakthrough in the South Korean society depends on the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, on the antifascist struggle for democratization, and eventually on the cause for the fatherland's reunification, our people should never join the anti-communist, anti-North rackets kicked up by the Chon Tu-hwan bunch. Joining these rackets will imply the abandonment of the will for independence and democracy, a surrender to the U.S. imperialists and to the Chon Tu-hwan puppet bunch, the abandonment of a will for the fatherland's reunification, and a betrayal of the people.

We cannot achieve the cause for independence and democracy by following the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan bunch; nor can we achieve the fatherland's reunification by harboring sentiments of enmity against North Korea. Failure to achieve the fatherland's reunification implies that a homogeneous people, who have a long history of 5,000 years, will be turned into a heterogeneous one and that the Korean peninsula will be divided forever. This will prevent improvement in the unstable situation on the Korean peninsula and the alleviation of tension there. Thus, South Korea will continue to remain a war powderkeg and the hotbed of a nuclear war, eventually touching off a war.

The anticommunist, anti-North rackets should not be justified on any grounds or with any excuses whatsoever. These rackets should immediately end and should be thoroughly smashed. Smashing anticommunist, anti-North rackets is a sacred struggle to love the country and the people and is a righteous struggle to protect peace on the Korean peninsula and the world.

Because the anticommunist, anti-North rackets are kicked up by the Chon Tu-hwan bunch against our people, these rackets will be unable to continue, if our people awake and if they unanimously reject and oppose these rackets.

People from all walks of life should more deeply recognize the conspiratorial aim and dangerous nature of the Chon Tu-hwan bunch's anticommunist, anti-North rackets, should condemn and denounce these rackets on a nationwide scale, and should oppose and thoroughly foil all the anticommunist farces staged by this bunch, including its anti-communist meetings.

Victory comes to the people who will resolutely struggle. Let us all more vigorously struggle to smash the anticommunist, anti-North rackets kicked up by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan bunch.

ANTI-REAGAN STRUGGLE BY STUDENTS IN SOUTH URGED

NODONG SINMUN Hails Struggle

SK050112 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2245 GMT 4 Nov 83

[NODONG SINMUN 5 November commentary: "The Fascist Tyranny of the Pro-U.S. Stooze"]

[Text] On 2 November, students of Korea University in Seoul waged a fierce anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle, opposing Reagan's visit to South Korea and the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and demanding the overthrow of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

Embarrassed by the patriotic, righteous uprising of youths and students, the fascist clique ran riot in suppression by mobilizing the armed puppet mobile police. The wretches bestially suppressed the demonstrations, firing teargas bombs and brandishing billy clubs, and arrested nearly 50 students.

The anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle, which South Korean youths and students staged prior to Reagan's visit to South Korea, was the manifestation of indignation against and hatred of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who are frantically running wild to provoke a war, and the Chon Tu-hwan military, fascist clique, their lackeys.

Today, holding fast to South Korea as a foremost bridgehead, the U.S. imperialists are hell-bent on trying to provoke a new war in Korea. To realize their brigandish purpose for aggression, the U.S. imperialists have increased armed forces in South Korea and its vicinity, have frequently conducted frenzied war drills, and have unceasingly perpetrated military provocations against us.

Maintaining itself under the aegis of the U.S. imperialists' bayonets, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is extremely straining the situation of the country, more viciously kicking up provocative war rackets against us according to the directives of its masters. Also, it is intensifying the network of suppression to eliminate all social and political elements and is raising a wholesale suppression of residents.

The created situation shows that, if the indiscreet war and aggression policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military, fascist clique, their lackeys, is overlooked, the danger of war will increase and the people's slavery and lack of rights will deepen further.

Reagan's visit to South Korea is a war junket aimed at accelerating war preparations by inciting the Chon Tu-hwan ring and at emasculating and stifling the anti-U.S. and anti-government fighting spirit, which is growing in South Korea. His visit will only result in fixing the division of Korea and in aggravating the tense situation.

The peoples of many countries and impartial public opinion in the world as well as the South Korean people oppose the dialy worsening aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists and the pro-U.S. and flunkeyist acts of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, and they are demanding that Reagan's visit to South Korea, which threatens peace and Korea and Asia, be stopped at once.

Checking and frustrating the U.S. imperialists' policy of war and aggression in South Korea, terminating the military, terrorizing policy of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, maintaining and consolidating peace, and realizing the independence and democratization of society are they life-or-death demands of the times and the nation.

It is natural for the South Korean youths and students to have turned out in a mass struggle through demonstration against the U.S. imperialists' policy of war and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's treacherous and nation-selling acts. Their anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle is a righteous one reflecting the demands of the times and the aspirations of the nation.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's bestial atrocity of attacking the righteous struggle for youths and students with billy clubs and teargas bombs and of arresting numerous students is a nation-selling butchery, exposing the nature of the pro-U.S. stooge and vampire.

The South Korean people and impartial public opinion strongly condemn and denounce the Chon Tu-hwan ring's criminal act. A problem cannot be resolved with suppression.

The puppets should be aware that the South Korean youths, students, and people will not stop struggling until their just demands are met. The more the puppets intensify suppression, the more the people will resist their suppression, thus only precipitating the ruin of the oppressors.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should unconditionally and immediately release the illegally arrested or imprisoned youths and students and stop all kinds of suppression of the people without delay. The U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war should be renounced, and Reagan's visit to South Korea should be checked. The U.S. imperialists should not arbitrarily incite the Chon Tu-hwan clique and should withdraw from South Korea, removing all aggressive armed forces.

VRPR: Citizens Support Uprisings

SK042334 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] People of all walks of life are now fully supporting the struggle of the students of Korea University. Citizens applauded the students of Korea University while they demonstrated. In tune with the demonstrators, some of the citizens shouted, "Reagan should cancel his visit to South Korea," and "Chon Tu-hwan should immediately resign."

A 32-year-old firm employee called Yi in Chung-ku, Seoul, said: Reagan should stop aid to the Chon Tu-hwan ring in accordance with the demand of our people and should first cancel his war junket to South Korea. Positively extending solidarity with the struggle of the students of Korea University, we will courageously wage an anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle.

A 38-year-old resident called Ho in Yongdungpo District, Seoul said: The United States should end the domination of South Korea and should take its hand off South Korea. We do not want Reagan's visit to South Korea and demand South Korean freedom from foreign forces and democracy and reunification. The United States should not hinder the reunification of the Korean peninsula any longer. The treacherous Chon Tu-hwan group should immediately release the students whom it has unjustly arrested.

More on Student Struggle

SK042352 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 4 November 83

[Text] In this hour, we will discuss the fierce anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle staged by the students of Korea University to oppose Reagan's junket to South Korea.

As has already been reported, over 1,000 students of Korea University staged a fierce anti-U.S., antigovernment demonstration on 2 November with a death-defying spirit to oppose Reagan's junket to South Korea. After scattering handbills bitterly condemning and denouncing Reagan for supporting the fascist regime of murderous devil Chon Tu-hwan and opposing Reagan's visit to South Korea, the patriotic students, who rose in the struggle, staged a demonstration on the campus, chanting the slogans: "We oppose Reagan's visit to South Korea," and "Let us overthrow the fascist Chon Tu-hwan regime!" They courageously struggled for 3 hours, throwing rocks at the mobile police force, which frantically ran amok to suppress them, firing tear gas bombs.

The patriotic anti-U.S., antigovernment mass struggle of the patriotic students of Korea University was a matchlessly righteous, patriotic one reflecting the unanimous desire of our people who opposed and rejected the visit to South Korea by war maniac Reagan and the treacheries committed by the fascist Chon Tu-hwan ring to seek long-term power by greeting its master.

Reagan is the most outrageous war-maniac among the successive U.S. presidents and a heinous fascist maniac. Since taking office as president, Reagan has regarded Asia, especially the Korean peninsula, as most important in implementing his strategy for fulfilling a wild desire for world conquest and has run amok to start a new war in this land. No sooner had Reagan occupied the White House, than he summoned murderous devil Chon Tu-hwan to Washington, highly praised the harrowing, barbarous holocaust in Kwangju and the violation of human rights, canceled the deceitful theoretical withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, and promised to give a huge sum of military aid to Chon Tu-hwan.

While shipping large quantities of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, to South Korea and while increasing the military capabilities of the U.S. forces and the South Korean armed forces, he has continuously kicked up powder-reeking war exercise rackets, such as the unprecedentedly large "Team Spirit-83," simulating an attack on North Korea. Thus, he had led the situation to the verge of war.

While supporting the Chon Tu-hwan ring -- a group of murderous devils -- in various ways, Reagan has instigated it toward fascism, toward northward invasion, toward war, and toward perpetual division and has been hell-bent on forming a criminal tripartite South Korea-U.S.-Japan military alliance.

The maneuvers of the Reagan administration for aggression and war have become more brazen with the explosion in Burma perpetrated by traitor Chon Tu-hwan as momentum. The visit to South Korea by war maniac Reagan at this juncture will be unusual. No doubt, the aim of this visit is to accelerate preparations for a new aggressive war in this land, to instigate the Chon Tu-hwan ring -- a group of colonial puppets facing a serious crisis both at home and abroad -- to barbarously suppress the people and to commit treacheries by revitalizing it, and to guarantee its sordid attempt to prolong the term of office.

Reagan's junket to South Korea is a very dangerous war junket, carrying powder, and is an aggressive one, holding a sword between its teeth. Because of this, voices opposing and rejecting Reagan's junket to South Korea have been raised among the patriotic people of all walks of life. The recent uprising of the patriotic students of Korea University in a mass struggle, opposing Reagan's visit to South Korea, was a natural eruption of resentment, which has increased among our people.

The righteous anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle of the patriotic students of Korea University was waged under difficult circumstances in which the fascist suppression of the people has been more wickedly stepped up than ever before on the eve of Reagan's junket to South Korea. This once again shows the firm will of patriotic students and our people not to allow Chon Tu-hwan, an ugly pro-U.S. traitor and a fascist, murderous devil, to try to prolong his term of office by greeting his master Reagan.

Indeed, the mass anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle of the patriotic students of Korea University was very righteous, just, and patriotic both in light of today's situation and in light of their slogans. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring bestially suppressed their righteous and patriotic struggle and arrested scores of students by mobilizing hundreds of tyrannous police forces, thus committing a barbarous act of fascism. This shows that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is an atrocious fascist tyrant who knows nothing except wielding a sword and is an ugly pro-U.S. traitor who does not hesitate to commit any crimes whatsoever to maintain his sordid remaining life in the bosom of his U.S. masters.

By frantically running amok to suppress the people in a fascist manner by issuing a decree on emergency alert and by fully mobilizing army and police forces, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to suppress the anti-U.S., antigovernment spirit of the people at any cost and to remain in power forever by greeting Reagan. This is a foolish, absurd attempt. Our students, who respect justice, and the patriotic people will struggle to the end to oppose Reagan's junket to South Korea and the treacheries of the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should view the situation correctly, should behave discreetly, should unconditionally and immediately release patriotic students whom it has illegally arrested and imprisoned, and should step down from the seat of power. War maniac Reagan should immediately cancel his aggressive junket in accordance with the unanimous desire of our people and should withdraw all aggressive forces, including lethal weapons, from this land without delay.

VRPR Urges Uprising

SK050232 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text of the RPR Seoul Chapter representative's talk dated 3 Nov supporting Korea University students' anti-U.S. demonstration]

[Text] The brave hotblooded students of Korea University resolutely rose up and raised aloft a torchlight of anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation opposing and denouncing the aggressor Reagan's visit to South Korea. On 2 November, some 1,000 hot-blooded students of Korea University held a rally, sternly condemned Reagan's aggressive South Korean policy, and staged as many as two violent demonstrations confronting the mobile police force while chanting the slogans: "Stop Reagan's South Korean Visit" and "Down with Chon Tu-hwan."

This sensible resistance, staged in the face of the wicked fascist dictatorial suppression, was a just struggle which reflects the fervent attitude and position of all the patriotic students across the country and was a sacred and daring undertaking which represents the aspirations and demands of all the masses, who desire social independence, democratization, peace in the country, and peaceful national reunification.

The Seoul Chapter of the PRP actively supports the splendid undertaking of the hotblooded students of Korea University who resolutely opposed Reagan's South Korean visit and rose up in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation. Reagan's South Korean visit is the junket of a warmonger, a junket to inspect a colony and to support a fascist dictatorial rule. Reagan is coming to South Korea to understand and confirm on the spot the war preparations which he has frantically pushed ahead since he assumed office, to ignite the hot powder magazine for a thermonuclear war, to rescue the puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan who is on the eve of perishing, and to save the colonial fascist rule from crisis.

The South Korean people, who have struggled hard, giving up their lives and youth without hesitation for independence and democratic freedom, and who ardently aspire for independent and peaceful reunification, will not tolerate Reagan's criminal junket, which is designed to further cruelly bind them in the shackles of the colonial fascist dictatorship and to push them into a nuclear holocaust. While sentiments against the U.S. aggressors are raging toward an explosion with Reagan's South Korean junket approaching, gushing here and there, the righteous students of Korea University raised aloft the torchlight of the anti-U.S. struggle. This is quite just. The patriotic act of the Korea University students who demonstrated the wisdom and courage of our nation at home and abroad should be highly valued and praised.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring, however, sent in several hundreds of heavily armed suppressive police, suffocated the campus with teargas, bloodily repressed the ranks of demonstrators, brandishing guns, bayonets, and clubs, arrested some 50 patriotic students, forcibly escorting them, and inflicted inhuman suppression and torture on them. This is a criminal barbarity that could only be committed by a pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitor and fascist maniacal killer like Chon Tu-hwan, who took power as the colonial puppet president in return for his oath of blood to the U.S. master and the mass massacre of the fellow countrymen.

In the name of all Seoul residents, we sternly condemn the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which brutally suppresses the patriotic students' anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle with guns and bayonets in order to continue its dirty life, which is nearing its end with master Reagan's visit, and strongly demand that all detained students be immediately released.

We, the South Korean people, are not tame lambs, nor is this land an area free of anti-U.S. sentiments. The U.S. Administration should see the South Korean reality squarely -- the reality full of grudges and indignation against the U.S. aggressors -- immediately call off Reagan's South Korean visit, stop the colonial fascist tyranny enforced by instigating Chon Tu-hwan, and should withdraw its black hands of domination and subjugation from South Korea.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan should discard the foolish illusion that he might be able to sustain his remaining life with the U.S. master's backing, and should step down from power before he faces a more cruel death than the preceding dictators.

The Seoul Chapter of the RPR ardently appeals, at this critical moment at the crossroads of independence or subjugation, peace or war, to all students and residents from all walks of life in Seoul to rise up in an anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle, supporting the right undertaking of the Korean University students who raised the torchlight of anti-U.S. struggle opposing aggressor Reagan's junket.

[Dated] Seoul, 3 November 1983

EVENTS, GREETINGS MARK SOVIET REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

SK010430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 1 (KCNA) -- Soviet Ambassador to Korea N.M. Shubnikov called a press conference at his embassy on October 31 on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Present at the press conference were home newspaper, news agency and radio reporters and press officials of different embassies in Pyongyang and foreign correspondents.

Ambassador N.M. Shubnikov addressed the press conference. Noting that the Great October Socialist Revolution was an event which opened an era of transition from capitalism to socialism, he gave detailed accounts of the achievements made by the Soviet people in the socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of the communist party of the Soviet Union since the victory of the revolution.

Referring to the international situation created by the provocative manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, he said that the Soviet Union is invariably working for the preservation of a durable peace, relaxation of tension and prevention of arms race.

The Communist Party and Government of the Soviet Union, he declared, will make all efforts possible to defend the safety of the Soviet people and the peoples of fraternal countries from any infringement upon the gains of socialism.

Anniversary Meeting Held

SK040437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 4 (KCNA) -- A meeting was held at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on November 3 on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a red flag bearing a portrait of V.I. Lenin.

The meeting was attended by Comrades So Yun-sok and Kong Chin-tae, and Kim Yong-chae, Yi Chong-mok, Pak Chung-kuk, Yi Hwa-son, O Mun-han, Yi Pong-hui, Kim Yong-nam, Nam Chae-hwan, Choe Yong-son and other personages concerned. Invited there were Soviet Ambassador to Korea N.M. Shubnikov and his embassy officials. The members of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and the Soviet movie delegation and other Soviet guests staying in our country.

Kim Yong-chae, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, spoke at the meeting. The October Revolution, he said, unlike the revolutions of all types in the past, was a revolution which totally overthrew the power of the exploiter classes and established a political domination of the working class. It was a world-historic event which proved the possibility of the victory of socialism in one country and ushered in the new era of human historic development, transition to socialism from capitalism.

Through the October Revolution and the course of revolutionary changes in the Soviet Union the working class and toiling masses acquired the truth and experience that they could free themselves and successfully build a new society only by their own devoted struggle under the revolutionary leadership of an outstanding leader and a party loyal to his cause.

The fraternal Soviet people, he further said, under the leadership of the Communist party of the Soviet Union headed by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, are energetically striving to carry into practice the decisions of the 26th congress of the party and the recent plenary meeting of the party Central Committee and round off a developed socialist society. Saying that the Soviet people are resolutely struggling to check and frustrate the nuclear arms race and new war provocation moves of the U.S.-led imperialists, defend the Soviet state and preserve and consolidate peace and security in Europe and the world, he stressed: We express solidarity with the Soviet party, Government and people in their endeavours.

Referring to the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, the speaker declared: We firmly believe that the friendly and cooperative relations established between Korea and the Soviet Union in struggle will grow stronger and develop in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

Speaking next, Soviet Ambassador N.M. Shubnikov said: Today the entire Soviet people are successfully fulfilling tasks set forth by the plenary meetings of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held in May and November 1982 and in June 1983, devotedly struggling to implement the program for communist construction advanced by the party.

He pointed out that the Soviet Union put forward proposals for the prevention of a nuclear war including the discontinuation of arms race, disarmament and complete abolition of nuclear weapons and is actively striving for their realisation.

At the present juncture when international tensions are growing acute, the long and solid bonds of friendship linking the Soviet people with the people of the DPRK is an important factor of the guarantee of peace and security in the Far East, he said, and remarked: We are convinced that to further strengthen political cooperation and deepen and improve the equal trade and economic, scientific and technical, and cultural cooperation accords with the basic interests of the two people and contributes to strengthening the socialist countries.

The Soviet people know well of the great achievements made by the Korean people in socialist construction under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Referring to the question of Korean reunification, he expressed full support to the DPRK's proposals and stand for making the U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea and reunifying the country peacefully, without foreign interference.

Soviet Envoy's Hosts Reception

SK061214 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0850 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 6 (KCNA) -- Soviet Ambassador to Korean N.M. Shubnikov gave a reception at his embassy yesterday evening on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Invited to the reception were Comrades So Yun-sok and Kong Chin-tae, and Kim Yong-chae and other personages concerned. Present were the members of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and the Soviet film delegation and other Soviet guests now stay in our country.

The reception was addressed first by Ambassador N.M. Shubnikov. Pointing out that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Soviet Union and Korea are developing in various fields, he said: The Soviet Union fully supports the just struggle of the Korean people to reunify the country in a peaceful and democratic way, terminate the imperialist forces' interference in the internal affairs of the country, clear South Korea of the U.S. troops and frustrate the scheme to frame up a new military alliance of Washington, Seoul and Tokyo in the Far East.

The Soviet Union decisively denounces the forthcoming South Korean tour of Reagan. The aim of the junket is to hasten military preparations in Asia and inveigle Asian and Pacific countries into the adventurous policy of the United States which may bring about nuclear holocaust, he noted.

He declared. The Soviet people wish the working people of Korea new success in the struggle for socialist construction and the peaceful reunification of the country under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade So Yun-sok spoke next. He said that the Great October Socialist Revolution carried out by the Russian working class under the leadership of Lenin and the Bolshevik Party was a historic event which ushered in a new era of human liberation, a new era of revolutionary transition from capitalism to socialism.

He noted: Today the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov are vigorously striving to carry out the decisions of the 26th congress of the party, the November, 1982, plenary meeting of the party Central Committee and its June plenary meeting this year and fulfill this year's assignments of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Our people express firm solidarity with their struggle for preserving and consolidating peace and security in Europe and the world.

The attendants of the reception raised glasses to the fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and Soviet peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Yu. V. Andropov.

Film Week Opens

SK040921 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 4 (KCNA) -- A Soviet film week opened on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Its opening ceremony was held on November 3 at the Nakwon Cinema House.

Present at the opening ceremony were Ho Paek-san, vice-minister of culture and art; O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; and personages concerned and working people in the city.

Soviet Ambassador to Korea N.M. Shubnikov and his embassy officials and the members of the Soviet movie delegation headed by A. Kh. Arkhanskiy, vice-chairman of the joint foreign film union of the Soviet Union, staying in our country and the cultural officials of embassies of various countries were invited there.

Speeches were made at the opening ceremony. Then the attendants appreciated a Soviet feature film. Soviet films will be screened at the cinemas in Pyongyang and local areas during the film week.

Najin Meeting

SK070432 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 7 (KCNA) -- Najin meeting celebrating the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was held on November 6. Present there were personages concerned and working people in Najin. Soviet guests staying in Najin were invited there. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. Earlier, similar meetings were held at the Hamhung wool textile mill and the Kim Chaek iron works.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

SK080433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 8 (KCNA) -- The Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang and the delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society laid wreaths at the liberation obelisk on November 7 on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Honour guardsmen of the Korean People's Army lined up in front of the liberation obelisk.

Present on the occasion were Ambassador N.M. Shubnikov and officials of the Soviet Embassy, the delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society headed by Ye. Kh. Khozayev, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society; the "Berezka" state academic choreographic ensemble of the Soviet Union and Soviet guests staying in our country. Diplomatic envoys and military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang were also present.

The attendants observed a moment's silence after laying wreaths at the liberation obelisk in the name of the Soviet Embassy and the delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society. Soviet guests laid bunches of flowers at the liberation obelisk.

Kim Il-song Greets Andropov

SK070856 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 7 (KCNA) -- The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on November 4 sent a message of greetings to Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The message reads:

On the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and in my own name, extend congratulations to you and to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government and the entire Soviet people.

The Russian working class under the leadership of Lenin and the Bolshevik Party broke off the chains of capitalism and carried out the socialist revolution and thus established the first worker-peasant state in human history and ushered in a new era of transition to socialism from capitalism.

The October Revolution and the later successful building of socialism by the Soviet people in the subsequent period in the encirclement of capitalism powerfully encouraged hundreds of millions of working people in the world in their struggle against the exploitation and oppression by capitalism.

The Soviet people defeated fascist Germany and Japanese militarism in the Second World War to safeguard the Soviet motherland with credit and rehabilitated the destroyed national economy and further increased the country's might as a whole in a brief period after the war. This convincingly proved the superiority and invincibility of the socialist system.

Today the Soviet people are actively struggling for achieving the completion of a developed socialist society and safeguarding peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world against the new war provocation maneuvers of the imperialists, upholding the decisions of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the decisions of recent plenary meetings of the party Central Committee.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all the successes the fraternal Soviet people have made in the revolution and construction over the long past period.

The peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union have forged solid bonds of friendship as class brothers through the common struggle against imperialism, the common enemy, and for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communism.

Convinced that the traditional friendly and cooperative relations forged between our two parties, two countries and two peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will grow stronger and develop in the future, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you and the Soviet people new success in the struggle for preserving world peace and further strengthening and developing the Soviet society.

Yi Chong-ok Greets Tikhonov

SK070815 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 7 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The message says that the Korean people are sincerely rejoiced as over their own over the successes achieved by the fraternal Soviet people in the endeavours to implement the 11th Five-Year Plan set forth at the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

It expresses the conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and the Soviet peoples will continuously strengthen and develop in the future and sincerely wishes the chairman of the Council of Ministers great success in his responsible work for promoting the wellbeing of the Soviet people and the growth of the might of the country.

O Chin-u Greets Ustinov

SK070438 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 7 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of people's armed forces, sent a message of greetings to Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitri Ustinov, minister of defense of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The message says:

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution was a solemn declaration demonstrating to the whole world the truth that capitalism oppressing and exploiting the working people will certainly be destroyed and socialism and communism emerge victorious.

The message notes that the Soviet people and army have contributed to delivering the peoples of many countries from the danger of fascist enslavement and achieving national liberation by winning victory in the Second World War, and rehabilitated their devastated national economy after the war in a short period and turned their country into a developed socialist power.

Expressing the belief that the excellent relations of traditional friendship and cooperation existing between the peoples and armies of Korea and the Soviet Union will grow stronger and develop in the future through the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, the message sincerely wishes new success to the officers and men of the Soviet Army and the defense minister in their struggle and in his responsible work for increasing the defense capacity of the country.

Soviet Ensemble Performance

SK070514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 7 (KCNA) -- The "Berezka" state academic choreographic ensemble of the Soviet Union gave a performance for guests of honour at the Mansudae Art Theatre on the evening of November 6.

The performance was appreciated by Vice-President Pak Song-chol, Comrades So Yun-sok and Hwang Chang-yop, Minister of Communications and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society Kim Yong-tae, Vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Kil Chae-kyong, Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong, Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol, Vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Kim U-chong, and working people and artists in the city. Among the spectators were Soviet Ambassador to Korea N.M. Shubnikov and his embassy officials. The performance was acclaimed by the spectators.

Yesterday Vice-President Pak Song-chol met and had a friendly conversation with the leading members and principal artists of the ensemble.

Artists' Friendship Gathering

SK080448 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 8 (KCNA) -- A friendship gathering of artists in Pyongyang and the "Berezka" state academic choreographic ensemble of the Soviet Union was held at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium on November 7.

Present there were the member of the ensemble headed by its artistic leader Mira Kolchoba and Ambassador N.M. Shubnikov, and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang. Vice-minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol and personages concerned and artists in Pyongyang were present. The artists of the two countries deepened

friendship between the Korean and Soviet peoples and artists, spending pleasant hours with colourful sports games, amusements and performances of Korean and Soviet songs, dances, instrumental musics and acrobatic pieces.

WPK FETES POLISH WORKERS PARTY DELEGATION

SK080414 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 8 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea arranged a reception at the Chongnyu Restaurant yesterday evening for the delegation of party workers of the Polish United Workers' Party headed by Wladyslaw Loranc, director of the Ideological Education Department of the party Central Committee, on a visit to our country. Present there were Kim Si-hak, director of a department, and Pak Min-su, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and other personages concerned.

Kim Si-hak made a speech at the reception. He said: We are greatly rejoiced over the big successes the friendly Polish people are achieving in the struggle to resolutely frustrate the anti-Polish, anti-socialist moves of the class enemies at home and abroad including the U.S. imperialists, thoroughly implement the decisions of the 9th Emergency Congress of the PUWP and achieve the stability of the country, and regard the successes as our own.

Our party and people, he said, hope that the fraternal Polish people under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party headed by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski will register more brilliant successes in the struggle for building a prospering, socialist Poland and safeguarding peace and security in Europe.

Head of the delegation Wladyslaw Loranc spoke next. He said: Our party informs our people that your party is gaining world-startling successes in all fields including politics, economy, culture and education by firmly uniting the entire people around Comrade Kim Il-sung. It is most important for the peoples of the Polish People's Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to strengthen friendship, cooperation and unity because the imperialists are intensifying vicious manoeuvres, he stressed.

The attendants raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong-il and to the good health and long life of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee.

CORRECTION TO NODONG SINMUN ON BURMA DECISION

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Press, Citizens React to Burmese Decision" and subtitled "NODONG SINMUN Commentary," published on page D 3 of the November Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT; making the first paragraph at the top of page 4 read:

'facts show that the Burmese Government authorities, bereft of self-respect and dignity, are siding with the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique which, as soon as the explosion took place, picked up a frantic anticommunist and antirepublic racket, preposterously declaring it was an act by our side.

The Burmese authorities'... (rewording per monitor recheck)

CORRECTION TO SENNEWALD'S REMARKS ON NORTH KOREA

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Sennewald Remarks on North Korea called Sophistry," published in the 3 November Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page D 3, fourth paragraph, from the end of line two: ...viewpoint of a military comparison between the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets on one side and us on the other side of the Military Demarcation Line,...(rewording per monitor recheck)

TALKS WITH U.S. TO DISCUSS SANCTION AGAINST NORTH

SK080129 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] The Republic of Korea and the United States are expected to discuss measures to strengthen their joint defense posture to forestall another war on the Korean peninsula and sanction the Pyongyang regime in the wake of the bombing in Rangoon at the forthcoming summit talks between President Chon Tu-hwan and President Ronald Reagan.

A Ministry of Foreign Affairs official said yesterday that the security issue will also be taken up in a separate meeting between Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kyong and Secretary of State George Shultz and during other working-level talks. The possibility of military provocations from the North is higher than ever because North Korea is becoming increasingly diplomatically isolated in the world, the official said.

On the occasion of President Reagan's visit to Seoul, he said, the two countries will confer on diplomatic and economic sanctions against North Korea as well as strengthening an early warning system and increasing U.S. supplies of sophisticated defense equipment to Korea. The government will seek tripartite efforts among Korea, the United States and Japan to induce greater international sanctions against North Korea, he said.

In view of the groundless North Korean allegation that Burma announced North Korea's responsibility for the bombing at the exhortation of the United States and Japan, the government will ask the U.S. and Japanese Governments to apply stricter regulations on their contacts with North Koreans, a diplomatic source said. The source said the government plans to request friendly countries to condemn the North Korean terrorist act at the United Nations and other international organizations and break off business relations with North Korea.

PAPER COMMENTS ON U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD PYONGYANG

SK080532 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 6 Nov 83 p 3

[Article by Washington correspondent Yi Mun-hui: "U.S. Scrapping of the Guideline Toward North Korean Diplomats"]

[Text] Since the outbreak of the incident, it has been clear that the bomb blast was committed by North Korea. However, when the Burmese Government's final announcement on the crime of the North Korean military officers was released, the Americans were once again shocked and realized the nature of the North Korean group. The U.S. State Department statement issued following the Burmese Government's announcement on the investigation said that the North Korean involvement was expected but is indeed horrible.

However, as was noted in the U.S. State Department statement, what is important is not the surprise and lamentation over the North Korean outrage, but retaliatory steps that should be taken against North Korea.

On 4 November at the end of the statement, spokesman John Hughes said the United States will urgently discuss with its allies, including South Korea, appropriate countermeasures against the uncivilized and lawless North Korean act. In reality, ever since the outbreak of the incident, the United States has adopted a cautious but clear attitude. Since Burma was responsible for the final accounting of the incident, until the Burmese authorities announced the result of the investigation, it has restrained from criticizing anyone. It just continued to maintain the stand that terrorism and atrocity such as the Rangoon incident must be condemned and eliminated from international society. The statement of spokesman Hughes said the United States will discuss with its allies countermeasures against North Korea. However, even before the statement, U.S. public opinion on the incident was clear.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger and Secretary of State Shultz said all the circumstantial evidence shows that the crime was committed by North Korea and, in this atmosphere, the U.S. Congress on 2 November adopted a joint resolution of the U.S. House and Senate -- which is rare -- expressing condolences over the incident and calling for the punishment of the criminals behind the incident.

Some Americans even say that the countries that maintain diplomatic relations with North Korea must seek retaliation by severing their relations and halting trade with it, and North Korea should be isolated in the international community. Though it has no diplomatic or other direct relations with North Korea, the United States has many ways of indirectly retaliating against North Korea through its friendly nations and, as a matter of fact, this is what is being urged by U.S. public opinion.

At the end of last September, though it was not a change in policy toward North Korea, by revising the guidelines for U.S. diplomats, the United States instructed its diplomats to more actively approach North Korean diplomats and explain U.S. policy on the Korean peninsula, etc., whenever they have the opportunity to do so. This was construed at that time as a step to seek the mitigation of the tension on the Korean peninsula and the way to mutual reconciliation, which could be a presupposition of the mitigation of the tension, and as what will eventually make it possible for the United States and North Korea to approach each other beyond the present level. However, these moves of the United States were stopped short even before it was made clear that the criminals of the Rangoon incident were North Koreans.

When China's willingness for discussion with the United States for the mitigation of the tension on the Korean peninsula -- which Deng Xiaoping of China apparently suggested to Secretary Weinberger -- was reported, the United States made it clear that the discussion would be profitable for the mitigation of tension but what was more urgent at the moment was to settle the Rangoon incident and other questions that could possibly aggravate the situation.

It is not likely that the United States, in the wake of the Rangoon incident, will put forth any concrete guidelines. But it is not difficult to imagine, the people concerned say, that the United States must have taken back the willingness that it was going to show to North Korea. The situation on the Korean peninsula, already strained due to the Soviet military buildup and the constant threat from North Korea, has been further strained in the wake of the Rangoon incident and, thus, what has become a major U.S. concern is not the denunciation and isolation of North Korea but the question of handling the heightened tension.

The Rangoon incident may be another cause of the U.S. indignation, because the incident was a killing through explosion and, moreover, has exposed the tension on the Korean peninsula more than ever. On that day, the U.S. State Department statement said South Korea has faced the incident with the attitude of a mature politician, and stressed that the United States will render strong support against the constant threat from North Korea. This clearly shows what is desired by the United States.

In addition, on the afternoon of that day the U.S. State Department disclosed a copy of the Korea-Grenada agreement for the free supply of weapons. This agreement was captured during the U.S. Marines' landing on Grenada, and, as a result, it was revealed that the agreement was a North Korean pledge for the establishment of a revolutionary base in Central America. In the wake of this, U.S. public opinion toward North Korea has now reached a stage that could be regarded as the worst and other nations are likely, the people concerned say, to adopt the same attitude, though the degree will vary.

In particular, it is said that the declaration of the severance of the relations with North Korea and the announcement on the investigation of the incident by Burma, a neutral nation, have become an opportunity for the Third World nations, particularly for those which emphasize nonalignment, to realize the nature of North Korea.

YONHAP REVIEWS RANGOON BOMBING INVESTIGATION

SK070719 Seoul YONHAP in English 0649 GMT 7 Nov 83

[By Paek Song-chol]

[Text] Seoul, Nov 7 (YONHAP) -- The Burmese Government's Nov 4 announcement confirming North Korean responsibility for the Oct 9 bomb blast that killed 17 South Koreans came a day after one of the North Korean commandos who engineered the blast confessed his guilt to Burmese investigators in exchange for assurances that he would not be sent to South Korea.

The North Korean commando, who formerly insisted he came from South Korea, implored Burmese investigators not to send him to Seoul. He also refused an offer to be sent to North Korea, apparently because he feared being severely castigated for his abortive attempt on South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's life. He finally identified himself as a North Korean Army captain and revealed the plot to assassinate Chon, who escaped the powerful explosion at the Martyr's Mausoleum by only minutes because he was late for a wreath-laying ceremony there. However, four Cabinet ministers and several close presidential aides were killed in the blast while awaiting Chon's arrival.

The Burmese police seized 100 pieces of equipment and personal effects from the three North Korean commandos, one shot dead and two captured wounded. The equipment and personal effects are identical to those North Korean spies carry when trying to infiltrate the South.

The Belgian-made 25-mm caliber silencer, which the killed commando carried, was the same type three North Korean spies carried when they attempted to infiltrate a southern island 370 kilometers south of Seoul in December 1980. South Korean troops shot the three spies to death. The safety pin of a hand grenade one of the two captured North Korean commandos detonated to kill himself was engraved with the initials "DPRK," the abbreviation for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (the official title of North Korea). A transmitter, batteries, a fountain-pen-shaped bomb and other equipment the three carried were identical to equipment North Korean Spies use. In particular, the transmitters, receiver and batteries were products made by Japan's Hitachi Electric Co. The batteries were confirmed to have come from a Hitachi plant in North Korea.

Meanwhile, South Korean investigators dispatched to Rangoon identified the three "Koreans" as North Korean Army men because the palms of their hands and soles of their feet were more than twice as thick as those of ordinary people. When one of the captured North Korean commandos identified himself as a native of Seoul who graduated from a Seoul primary school and a student of Seoul National University, the Korean investigators said they were embarrassed. They noted, however, that they knew the suspect was lying and that his lie was typical of other false information captured North Korean spies and terrorists have purported.

The Korean investigators said the devotion of Burmese policemen and soldiers greatly impressed them. They noted that three Burmese policemen died Oct 12 when they were hit by fragments of a grenade a North Korean commando used in an unsuccessful suicide attempt. The killed policemen laid down their weapons and approached the North Korean to catch him alive as their superiors had ordered.

They said most Burmese policemen and soldiers showed no sign of fatigue, even while combing the thick jungle for several successive days and nights to find the terrorists.

One Korean explosive expert said after inspecting the blast site that the explosion could have claimed more casualties if the other powerful bomb and the incendiary bomb that the North Koreans installed in the mausoleum roof had detonated following the first blast. The two other bombs were supposed to explode from the shock of the first blast but failed to detonate when the mausoleum's roof caved in, the expert said.

JAPANESE SANCTIONS AGAINST N. KOREA REQUESTED

SK070746 Seoul YONHAP in English 0739 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul Nov 7 (YONHAP) -- Foreign Minister Yi Won-Kyong summoned Japanese Ambassador to Seoul Toshikazu Maeda to his office Monday and requested Japan to restrict its personnel from contacting North Korean officials as a sanction against Pyongyang for its Oct 9 Rangoon bombing, a source at the Foreign Ministry said.

Pointing out that Japanese-made batteries were found at the Martyrs' Mausoleum in Central Rangoon, the site of the explosion, Yi also asked Japan to stop its exportation of such products to North Korea, the source said.

The Burmese Government made an announcement last Friday holding North Korea accountable for the explosion that killed 21 South Koreans and Burmese. It also announced its decision to sever diplomatic relations with North Korea and to end its recognition of Pyongyang as a legitimate government.

Maeda reportedly responded that Japan would cooperate with South Korea in preventing the recurrence of such an attack.

Last Saturday, Yi met with U.S. Ambassador to Korea Richard I. Walker and discussed Korean-U.S. cooperation in handling the incident. They also agreed to confer frequently on possible joint diplomatic actions against North Korea.

In a move to seek international sanctions against Pyongyang, the Foreign Ministry also plans to summon other foreign envoys Monday afternoon and Tuesday to brief them on the incident and ask for restrictions in personnel exchanges and economic relations between their countries and North Korea.

WORLDWIDE SANCTIONS SOUGHT AGAINST NORTH

SK080056 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] The Foreign Ministry yesterday called foreign mission chiefs here to enlist worldwide cooperation in the initial steps for international sanctions against North Korea over the Rangoon terror.

In the morning, Foreign Minister Yi Won-Kyong met with Japanese Ambassador to Korea Toshikazu Maeda and exchanged a wide range of views on anti-Pyongyang measures. In addition, ranking ministry officials met with foreign ambassadors here, including those from the member countries of the EC (European Community) for similar purposes.

In his meeting with Maeda, Minister Yi was learned to have called upon Japan to abstain from pursuing economic cooperation and exchanges of manpower on the grounds that North Korea should be regarded as a group of terrorists, not a state in the international society. In the same development, the ministry sent an aide-memoire to all Korean Embassies overseas, in which it emphasized that the Rangoon incident should be understood "not in the context of a confrontation between the South and the North, but as an assault on the entire international community."

It also called upon foreign nations to join in condemning and taking punitive actions against atrocious North Korean regime, regardless of their political and ideological systems.

It stressed that it has become imperative that the world should keep a more watchful eye on the reckless activities of Pyongyang in order to prevent the occurrence of a similar incident in the future.

Meanwhile, diplomatic sources said that the Rangoon bomb terror and subsequent U.S. and Japanese sanctions against North Korea will be among the subjects to be tackled in summit talks between President Chon Tu-hwan and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

120 Nations Sent Message

SK071158 Seoul YONHAP in English 1148 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 7 (YONHAP) -- South Korea delivered Monday memoranda to 120 nations with which it has diplomatic relations calling for their diplomatic sanctions against North Korea for Pyongyang's bomb attack which killed 21 people including four South Korean Cabinet Ministers in Rangoon on Oct. 9.

The Burmese Government announced last Friday that an official investigation had "firmly established" that the bombing was the work of North Korean saboteurs, and broke off diplomatic relations and canceled its recognition of Pyongyang.

In the memoranda, the South Korean Government pointed out that the bomb blast in Rangoon was characteristic of North Korea's past involvement in international terrorism and was an act threatening the legal order, peace and safety of the whole world community rather than merely representing an inter-Korean confrontation.

The memoranda called for all peace-loving nations to take "strong punitive actions" against North Korea.

Noting that the Oct. 9 North Korean bomb attack proves North Korea is a hotbed of international terrorism, the memoranda called for sanctions and censure "against the common enemy of the world."

The memoranda also stressed worldwide awareness against Pyongyang to prevent recurrence of incidents similar to the Rangoon bombing.

In the memoranda the South Korean Government highly evaluated the Burmese Government's resolute attitude as shown in dealing with the incident.

JOINT AIR-GROUND OPERATION HELD WITH U.S.

SK080711 Seoul YONHAP in English 0707 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 8 (YONHAP) -- The U.S.-South Korean Combined Forces Command Tuesday conducted a joint air-ground operation where a South Korean army unit is stationed at the central frontline area, a spokesman for the Korean Army said.

On hand at the exercise, designed to "counter surprise North Korean attacks," were U.S. Gen. Robert Sennewald, commander of the Combined Forces Command and other Korean and U.S. military dignitaries.

The spokesman said "fierce-coordination" aircraft were introduced for the first time in Tuesday's exercise, but declined to identify the aircraft or disclose their number. Other details also were not known.

ASSEMBLY SPEAKER THANKS BURMA FOR INVESTIGATION

SK080436 Seoul YONHAP in English 0302 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov 8 (YONHAP) -- South Korean National Assembly speaker Chae Mun-sik has sent a letter of thanks to the Burmese Government to express his gratitude upon its investigation of the Rangoon bombing.

In his letter Monday to Burmese People's Assembly Chairman U Saw Han Thein, Chae said he acknowledged with appreciation the thorough and complete investigation undertaken by the Burmese Government.

Burma announced last Friday that North Korean commandos were responsible for the bombing on Oct 9 that killed four South Korean Cabinet ministers and 17 others.

Chae said the results of the investigation by the Burmese authorities illustrated the Burmese Government's deep integrity and commitment to truth.

PARTIES WELCOME BURMESE GOVERNMENT DECISION

SK041352 Seoul YONHAP in English 1304 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov 4 (YONHAP) -- Major political parties in South Korea welcomed Burma's decision Friday to sever diplomatic ties with North Korea, holding Pyongyang responsible for the Rangoon bomb attack on South Koreans.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party described the decision as "more than natural."

The major opposition Democratic Korea Party said it extends "deference to the Burmese Government for its courageous act" to break diplomatic relations with North Korea out of its recognition of Pyongyang's "brutality" as evidenced in the bombing at Rangoon's Martyrs' Mausoleum.

Korea's major economic organizations -- the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Korean Traders Association and the Federation of Korean Industries -- also issued statements welcoming the decision.

The statements said the Burmese "resolute" measure tells the world of Pyongyang's cruelty and heinousness and said the world should not be hesitant in ostracizing North Korea.

JOINT TRADE MEETING TO OPEN IN JAPAN SOON

SK080157 Seoul YONHAP in English 0114 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov 8 (YONHAP) -- The 11th annual meeting of the Committee for the Balanced Expansion of Korea-Japan Trade will be held in Niigata, Japan, for two days beginning Wednesday, the Korean Traders Association (KTA) said Tuesday.

During the meeting, the two countries will review bilateral trade and economic relations and will discuss ways of expanding their balanced, two-way trade volume.

KTA Vice-Chairman Kay Pong-hyok will lead the 19-member Korean delegation, while Zenji Kyomoto, executive managing director of the Japan Foreign Trade Council Inc. will head the 15-member Japanese delegation.

SPK NOTES SIGNIFICANT EVENTS SINCE 1979

BK060930 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1105 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Phnom Penh, SPK November 5 -- Many important events have taken place in the People's Republic of Kampuchea since the great victory of January 7, 1979. The most salient of them are recalled here to illustrate the steady advance of Kampuchea as an independent, sovereign state.

1979:

- January 7: Complete victory over the genocidal regime of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan, and the liberation of Phnom Penh.
- January 8: Foundation of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea under President Heng Samrin.
- January 12: Declaration of the foundation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK).
- February 15: Signing in Phnom Penh of a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam.
- April 17: Independence day of the P.R.K.
- August 15-19: The Kampuchean people's revolutionary tribunal in Phnom Penh trying the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique for the massacre of 3,314,786 Kampucheans.
- September 29-30: Second congress of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, appointment of Heng Samrin as chairman, and Chea Sim, Mat Ly, the superior bronze Tep Vong and Peou You Leng, as vice chairmen of the front's Central Committee.

"1980:

- January 5: First conference of the foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos in Phnom Penh.
- January 7: First anniversary of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.
- March 20: Circulation of the Kampuchean currency, the riel.
- May 20: International conference for solidarity with the Kampuchean people in Phnom Penh with the participation of 46 foreign delegations from 11 countries, and of Mr Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council.
- Jun 19: The 29th anniversary of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea.
- June 28: The 29th anniversary of the People Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea.

"1981:

- March 23: Election to commune administrations with the participation of 99.95 percent of voters.
- May 1: Election to the National Assembly with the participation of the 3,417,339 voters out of a population of 5,746,141.
- May 1: International conference for solidarity with the Kampuchean people, sponsored by the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization and attended by 35 foreign delegates from 21 countries and four international organizations.
- May 26-29: Fourth Congress of the KPRP with the participation of the 162 delegates throughout Kampuchea and delegations from 11 foreign communist and workers' parties.
- June 13-14: Fourth congress of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries in Phnom Penh.
- June 20-27: First session of the National Assembly, attended by 117 deputies elected in the May 1 elections.
- Adoption and ratification of the constitution of People's Republic of Kampuchea and appointment to leading state bodies including the Council of State and the Council of Ministers.
- June 27: Promulgation of the constitution of the PRK.
- December 4: Election of Heng Samrin, at the second plenum of the KPRP Central Committee, as general secretary of the party.
- December 20-22: Third congress of the Front for Construction of Kampuchea. Adoption of new status and election of a National Council for the front.

"1982:

--February 5-10: Second session of the National Assembly. Ratification of a Kampuchean-Mongolian treaty of friendship and cooperation, and passing of draft decrees on the organization of the National Assembly, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the judiciary system.

--February 12-14: High-level conference of banking delegations of the three Indochinese countries in Phnom Penh.

--February 16-17: Kampuchea's participation in Indochinese ministerial conference in Vietiane, Laos.

--June 25-27: Fourth conference of national Mekong committees of the three Indochinese countries in Phnom Penh.

--July: First withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers.

--August 15-20: Third session of National Assembly. Adoption of draft decrees on protection of state property, on settlement of citizens' disputes and complaints.

"1983:

--February 5-8: Fourth session of the National Assembly. Adoption of economic and cultural tasks and the budget for 1983.

--February 22-23: Kampuchea's participation in Indochinese summit in Vietiane, Laos.

--February 25-26: International forum for peace in Southeast Asia organized in Phnom Penh under the auspices of the World Peace Council.

--May 1-2: Second partial withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers. The force involved was the Cuu Long group of divisions.

--August 15-18: Fifth session of the National Assembly. Declaration of May 20 the day of national hatred for genocidal crimes of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, ratification of a Kampuchean-Vietnamese treaty on principles for settlement of border questions.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea has been recognized by 30 countries and two national liberation movements. These are:

1. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam (January 9, 1979)
2. The Lao People's Democratic Republic (January 9, 1979)
3. The Soviet Union (January 9, 1979)
4. The German Democratic Republic (January 9, 1979)
5. The People's Republic of Hungary (January 9, 1979)
6. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (January 9, 1979)
7. The People's Republic of Mongolia (January 10, 1979)
8. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (January 10, 1979)
9. The Polish People's Republic (January 10, 1979)
10. The People's Republic of Bulgaria (January 10, 1979)
11. The Republic of Cuba (January 11, 1979)
12. The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (January 11, 1979)
13. The People's Republic of Angola (February 1, 1979)
14. The People's Republic of Congo (February 10, 1979)
15. The People's Republic of Mozambique (February 12, 1979)
16. The Arab People's Socialist Libya-Jamahereya (March 13, 1979)
17. The Republic of Grenada (August 17, 1979)
18. The Republic of Nicaragua (August 31, 1979)
19. The People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea (September 5, 1979)
20. The Republic of Guinea-Bissau (September 5, 1979)
21. The Republic of Cape-Verde (September 5, 1979)
22. The Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe (September 5, 1979)
23. The Republic of Seychelles (September 5, 1979)
24. The Democratic Republic of Madagascar (September 6, 1979)
25. The Cooperative Republic of Guyana (September 6, 1979)
26. The South-West African People's Organization-S.W.A.P.O. (September 6, 1979)
27. The Socialist Ethiopia (September 15, 1979)
28. The Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe (September 15, 1979)
29. The Republic of Panama (September 15, 1979)
30. The People's Republic of Benin (September 15, 1979)
31. The Republic of India (July 8, 1980)
32. The People's Socialist Republic of Albania (October 10, 1983)

Furthermore the People's Republic of Kampuchea is a full member of the World Peace Council, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the International Organization of Journalists, and the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION ARRIVES

BK060608 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1137 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, SPK November 5 -- A delegation of the Foreign Ministry of Cuba led by Vice Minister Pelegrin Torras arrived in Phnom Penh Saturday morning on an official visit to Kampuchea. It was welcomed at the Pochentong Airport by Dith Mouny, deputy minister for foreign affairs, Peou Lida, vice president of the Kampuchea-Cuba Friendship Association, and other Kampuchean officials. Also present to meet the delegation was Cuban Ambassador Orestes Quintana Marquez.

Talks With Hun Sen

BK080659 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1206 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 7 -- Talks were held in Phnom Penh Sunday between a delegation of the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry led by Minister Hun Sen and the visiting delegation of the Cuban Foreign Ministry led by Deputy Minister Pelegrin Torras.

The Kampuchean side was informed of the tension in Central American and the Caribbean caused by the interference of the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, particularly by the current U.S. aggression of Grenada and U.S. threats to Nicaragua and Cuba. The two sides discussed the tension in Southeast Asia created by Chinese expansionism and hegemony in collusion with U.S. imperialism and regional reactionary forces. The two sides condemned the U.S. policy of stepping up the arms race and planning to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. They also discussed measures to promote bilateral relations. Unanimity of view was reached on all points.

Hun Sen congratulated the Cuban delegation on the success of its visit which, he said, was a contribution Kampuchea and Cuba. [sentence as received]

Also attending the event, on the Kampuchean side were Dith Mouny, deputy minister for foreign affairs, and Yos Son, head of the Foreign Ministry's America and Western Europe Department. On the Cuban side were Orestes Quintana Marquez, ambassador to Kampuchea, and Enna Viant, Foreign Ministry official in charge of Kampuchean affairs.

SPK SUMS UP THAI BORDER VIOLATIONS IN OCTOBER

BK070559 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0439 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 Nov (SPK) -- In October, the number of Thai violations against Kampuchean territory was made up of the following:

-- 33 reconnaissance flights by L-19's, helicopters, and F-5's over Preah Vihear temples, Romiet, O Da, Ampil, Poipet, Mak Hoeun, northeast of Koh Kong, Yeang Dangcum, and Komrieng, located between 2 and 3 km inside Kampuchea territory;

-- 492 entries by boats -- of which 6 were made by warships -- in the sectors located between 5 and 35 nautical miles off Koh Kong and Tang Islands; and

-- 199 shellings with 120-mm and 82-mm mortars of border areas in Preah Vihear, Siem Reap, Battambang, Pursat, and Koh Kong Provinces.

The consequences resulting from these violations were 320 killed and loss of 155 rifles and a notable quantity of military equipment on the aggressors' side.

HENG SAMRIN ATTENDS STATE COUNCIL MEETING

BK211203 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1117 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK, October 21 -- The State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has recently held a regular meeting with President Heng Samrin in the chair. The council, among other decisions, decreed the decoration of 13 army units and seven combatants for their outstanding services. Six other combatants, who had died in action, were decorated posthumously.

VODK URGES STRONGER WORLD MEASURES AGAINST HANOI

BK030744 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Station commentary: "It Is Necessary for the International Community to Continue To Take More Measures To Bring Stronger Pressure to Bear on the Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Until They Respect and Implement the Resolutions of the Past Five UN General Assembly Sessions by Unconditionally Withdrawing All Their Aggressor Troops From Kampuchea"]

[Text] After the UN General Assembly had voted by an overwhelming majority for the fifth time calling on the Vietnamese to completely and unconditionally withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in order to give the Kampuchean people the right to determine their own destiny without any external interference, the Hanoi authorities rejected the resolution of this most important world organization just as in past years. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors arrogantly insulted the UN General Assembly, charging that the UN General Assembly resolutions calling on them to pull their aggressor troops out of Kampuchea were interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and contrary to the UN Charter.

This arrogant, savage and foolish charge by the Hanoi authorities clearly shows the world that the Vietnamese do not respect international law and the UN Charter. The Vietnamese prefer only the law of the jungle and the use of their savage and barbarous forces. Everyone realizes that the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy are the aggressors in Kampuchea, violating and trampling on the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Kampuchea. Everyone knows that the Le Duan Vietnamese enemies' aggression in Kampuchea is a violation and trampling of the UN Charter and international law. Everybody realizes that the Le Duan Vietnamese enemies' war of aggression in Kampuchea has destroyed peace and stability in Southeast Asia, and threatens world peace. The world has denounced and condemned the Hanoi authorities over the past 5 years because it knows of all these Vietnamese acts. The world has united in adopting resolutions at the UN General Assembly in each session since 1979, calling on the Hanoi authorities to unconditionally and completely withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. Concurrently, the international community has supported and recognized Democratic Kampuchea as the sole legitimate and lawful government of Kampuchea in the United Nations and in other international organizations.

Although they have staged maneuvers and played tricks to dupe world opinion, the Vietnamese cannot hide their aggression in Kampuchea or the presence there of more than 250,000 of their aggressor troops who have savagely and barbarously massacred the Kampuchean people every day. They cannot create any pretext to legitimize their aggression in Kampuchea which has barbarously violated and trampled on the principles of international law and the UN Charter during the past 5 years.

The fact that the Hanoi authorities have once again rejected the UN General Assembly's resolutions clearly shows their aggressive, expansionist and stubborn nature. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors want to destroy world peace and order. They have plunged ahead with their aggressive and expansionist policy to swallow Kampuchea, create an Indochina Federation, and use it as a springboard to control and reign over Southeast Asia.

All of this has made all peace-, justice-, and independence-loving forces in the world better realize the necessity of uniting and cooperating closely in order to take all measures, combining with the struggle of the Kampuchean people, the national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, and the CGDK on the battlefield in order to bring stronger pressure to bear on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are forced to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in conformity with the UN General Assembly resolutions of the past five sessions.

All peace-, justice-, and independence-loving forces in the world clearly realize that to assist and support the Kampuchean people, the national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, and the CGDK in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, and to unite to bring pressure to bear on the Vietnamese to pull all of their aggressor troops out of Kampuchea, is not only a just and correct act in accordance with the principle of the UN Charter but also the duty of all peace-, justice-, and independence-loving countries in the world in defending security, stability, and peace in the world, as well as the sacred principles of international law and the UN Charter.

SIHANOUK PLANS TWO MORE STRONGHOLDS

BK050345 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 5 Nov 83 p 6

[Text] The Khmer resistance faction led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk plans to establish two more strongholds along the Thai-Kampuchean frontier to try "to match the strength of the other two factions in the resistance coalition government," an informed source told THE NATION yesterday. He said the plan, which has yet to be approved, envisages two new strongholds located near the present Tatum stronghold opposite Surin and in a border area opposite Trat in the east respectively.

Another reason behind the move is an attempt to ease the overcrowded population at the Tatum stronghold, the only bastion of the FUNCINPEC [National United Front For An Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] Movement along the Thai-Kampuchean frontier, according to the source. The plan is also aimed at showing the international community the growing strength of the resistance forces, he said.

Tatum camp was set up in the last dry-season offensive embarked upon Khmer resistance forces. During the offensive, followers of the president of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government deserted the former stronghold of O'smach near Tatum and set up the present camp to avoid heavy casualties. The population at Tatum camp swelled a little bit when some of Khmer villagers deep inside Kampuchea fled alleged Vietnamese purges against Khmer authorities of the Heng Samrin regime and their sympathisers in the wake of reports of stepped up settlement of Vietnamese people in the areas, around Tonle Sap.

The source also said that the commander-in-chief of the Army of Nationalist Sihanoukians (ANS), Gen In Tam, is due to fly to Paris today for a meeting with the prince. Gen In Tam plans to stay about one month in France before returning to Kampuchea, according to the source who added that the general might undergo an operation to heal his kidney stone in Paris. "But this is still uncertain," he added.

During the absence, Buor Hell, a Cabinet member in the tripartite coalition government in charge of economic affairs, will be made acting minister in charge of defence affairs while ANS's Chief-of-staff Gen Teap Ben will take over as acting commander-in-chief.

The prince also plans to visit China "on a vacation" after having returned to Paris from the United States where he attended the UN General Assembly. The source said that the Khmer leader might visit Thailand en route to "liberated zones" inside Kampuchea early next year. The project to set up two new strongholds is expected to come up during his visit here.

'TALK' DENOUNCES GRENADA INVASION RATIONALE

BK041230 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 4 Nov 83

["Talk": "The So-called Democracy of Washington"]

[Text] The Reagan administration's dispatch of troops to attack and seize Grenada late last month has been vehemently denounced by world public opinion. Members of the House of Representatives and the people of America themselves have also shown dissatisfaction over this shameful act. The invasion and seizure of Grenada is an open act of plunder which tramples on the territorial integrity of an independent and sovereign country which is a member of the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations. It is a shameless act in violation of the UN Charter and international laws.

The invasion and seizure of Grenada shows that the Reagan administration has not yet abandoned its policy of imperialism and old and new colonialism, particularly in Central America and the Caribbean, which it has always considered its back yard. In fact, such an attitude is already outdated.

The armed attack and seizure of Grenada -- a country with only 110,000 people and 1,000 troops -- once again shows the true, reactionary nature of the Reagan administration which is trying to regain its lost position as international gendarme.

The invasion of Grenada is just the first step by the Reagan administration in its depraved scheme to become the big power in this part of the world.

In response to vehement denunciation and opposition at home and throughout the world, the U.S. President came out with the excuse that what he did was for the protection of American nationals, for democracy, in response to an official and urgent request from various countries in the Caribbean region, and so forth. The world clearly understands that these arguments by Reagan are merely an excuse and a deception.

In particular, the word democracy merely means democracy American style -- a democracy the definition of which is different from that generally used by the world's people. American-style democracy is a democracy in which one can use guns and bayonets to invade and seize other countries and violate international law. It is a democracy for suppressing and forcing other countries into the political orbit of imperialism. The Grenada incident has further refined the definition and meaning of the so-called democracy of Washington.

Grenada has pursued a policy of independence and self-mastery since 1979. It has opposed imperialism and colonialism and has followed a policy of social progress. This is why it has upset Washington. Dissatisfied with such a policy, the Reagan Administration resorted to its superior armed power to shamelessly suppress Grenada and turn it from being an independent country into one pursuing imperialist lines and policies -- a neocolony.

The 19th century has passed. Now it is the late 20th century. This is an era of progress and civilization, an era in which nations throughout the world enjoy equal rights. It is an era in which the White House cannot exercise its diplomatic policy under the barrels of guns any longer. It is absolutely appropriate that the world people and the American people themselves should demand the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Grenada. Should they remain stubborn, it is certain that they will be suitably punished.

LAOS CELEBRATES GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

BK051018 Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Vientiane, November 5 (OANA-KPL) -- The Laos-USSR Friendship Association organised here on November 4th a ceremony celebrating the Great October Revolution at the Soviet cultural centre in Vientiane.

The ceremony was attended by Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and other high ranking officials. Khamsouk Sai-gnaseng, member of the LPRP CC and president of the Laos-USSR Friendship Association and the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Laos, respectively delivered speeches hailing the significance of this historical event. They both stressed on the importance of the Great October Socialist Revolution which took place in the then Russia in 1917 and its impacts in the world history. The two speakers also gave emphasis on the strengthening of the Lao-Soviet friendship relations, the allround cooperation and the militant solidarity between the two peoples and nations.

USSR Ambassador Hosts Reception

BK080539 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] On the occasion of the celebration of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Vladimir Sobchenko, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, and his wife hosted a reception at the Soviet Embassy on the evening of 7 November.

Attending the reception were Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Maichantan Sengmani, secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Party and State Control Commission; other members and alternate members of the party Central Committee; ministers and deputy ministers and chairmen and vice chairmen of state committees; the chairman and vice chairman of the Laos-USSR Friendship Association; and a large number of senior cadres from various ministries and mass organizations. Members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of international organizations in Laos were also present. At the reception which proceeded in a joyous atmosphere of profound friendship, Ambassador Vladimir Sobchenko, our Lao party and state leaders, and local and foreign guests raised their glasses to toast to the Great October Revolution day and hailed the great successes recorded by the Soviet people in the cause of defending their socialist fatherland during the past 66 years. The guests and the host expressed the hope that the friendly relations and militant solidarity between Laos and the Soviet Union will daily develop and last forever.

Leaders Send Greetings

BK080515 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Comrade Kayson Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], and chairman of the Supreme People's Council of the LPDR, jointly sent a greetings message on 6 November to Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in Moscow. The message reads as follows:

On the occasion of the commemoration of the 66th anniversary of the victorious day of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, the LPDR Government, and the entire Lao people and in our own names, we extend wholehearted salutation and congratulations and best wishes to you and, through you, to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Soviet people.

The success of the Great October Socialist Revolution opened up a new era for the history of the Russian people's struggle which overthrew the exploitation of man-by-man system of the feudalists and capitalists and which led to the establishment of the first socialist state in the world.

Over the past 66 years, under the leadership of the CPSU founded, trained, and tempered in accordance with the teaching of Lenin, the great leader of the revolutionary movement, the proletarian class, and of the oppressed and exploited people, the heroic Soviet people have overcome a period of arduous struggle full of sacrifices in defending the gains of the revolution and building a new life and new, fine society in the country.

In the war of defending their fatherland, the Soviet Red Army and people waged a gallant and persistent struggle to defeat the Hitlerite fascist aggressors, thus saving all mankind from the disasters of fascism, completely liberating the country, contributing to liberating many European countries, and creating conditions for them to advance toward socialist revolution.

Bringing into full play the above precious and heroic tradition, the Soviet people have exerted their efforts and utilized all their strength in restoring and developing their national economy, developing culture, science, and technique and successfully strengthening national defense. At present, under the wise and clear-sighted leadership of the glorious and honorable CPSU led by Comrade General Secretary Yuriy Andropov, the Soviet people are laboriously implementing the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 11th 5-year State Plan, aimed at fulfilling developed socialism and triumphantly building material and technical bases for communism.

At the same time, the Soviet Union, firmly adhering to the foreign policy of Leninism, has made important contributions to safeguarding peace and security and to strengthening the revolution and socialism. The Soviet Union has continued to serve as a solid prop and diamond-hard fortress for the socialist community and all peace and revolutionary forces in the world.

Faced with the tense situation caused by the militarist and bellicose policy of the Reagan administration and its colleagues, the Soviet Union has made great efforts in advancing a number of reasonable proposals aimed at easing tension and checking the danger of a nuclear war which may bring about an unpredictable consequence. These proposals of the Soviet Union have enjoyed the approval and wide and strong support of many nations in the world.

The Lao and Soviet peoples have long maintained friendship relations and close, fraternal solidarity during the cause of national salvation against the imperialist aggressors and for national liberation in the past as well as in the present cause of defending and building the socialist fatherland. The Soviet Government and people have given great and effective support and assistance to Laos in the spirit of their lofty proletarian internationalism.

On this auspicious occasion, we express profound gratitude to the Soviet party, government and people for their great and valuable assistance given to our people. We wish that you, comrades, and the fraternal Soviet people reach the new apex in the cause of national defense and construction, thus greatly contributing to firmly defending world peace.

May the friendship and unbreakable solidarity and the all-round cooperation between our two parties, countries, and peoples last forever!

On the same day, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, also sent a greetings message to Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

KPL REPORTS GDR LEADERS' MESSAGE TO LAO COUNTERPARTS

BK291339 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Vientiane, October 29 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Executive Committee of the LPRP CC, [Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee] chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, President of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic] and of the People's Supreme Assembly, recently received a message of thanks from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany CC, Chairman of the Council of State, Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber.

The GDR leaders thanked the Lao leaders for the latter's telegram of greetings on the occasion of the GDR National Day.

"We are convinced that fraternal friendship relations, solidarity and cooperation existing between parties, governments, and peoples of Laos and GDR will further be consolidated and strengthened, basing on the friendship and cooperation treaty signed between our two countries -- thus contributing to the defence of peace and socialist strength," the message of thanks formulated.

On the same occasion, Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister for foreign affairs, also received thanks from GDR foreign minister, Oskar Fischer.

DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS ARMY SCHOOL IN VIANGSAI

BK141037 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Vientiane, October 14 (KPL) -- General Khamtai Siphandon, Political Bureau member of the party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense, recently visited the school for soldiers' children in the northern Viangsaï province.

Gen K. Siphandon on the occasion, had a chance to talk and exchange views with the school board of directors, teachers and students alike. He appealed to the school to make 1983-84 school year a year of scholastic success.

BRIEFS

BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION -- Workers of Road and Bridge Construction Company No 2 have now started constructing the (Se Sounkang) and Se Thamouak Bridges on Route No 9 in Savannakhet Province with the assistance of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The (Se Sounkang) bridge is 57 meters long and the Se Thamouak is 134 meters long and 9 meters wide. The construction work is expected to be completed in mid-April or early in May 1984. [Summary] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 1 Nov 83 BK]

AUSTRALIAN STAND ON KAMPUCHEA 'MORE POSITIVE'

BK080239 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 8 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said late last night that Australia's latest stand on Kampuchea was more positive but ASEAN foreign ministers had yet to find out whether the change was "superficial."

Speaking to reporters on his return from a two-day visit to Jakarta, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said other ASEAN foreign ministers asked him to enquire Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke several questions during his visit to Bangkok on Nov 19-22 to try to fathom the real Australia policy on Kampuchea. "But we are not going to penalize or 'sanction' Australia although we have to show our feeling," he said. He also hinted that ASEAN might consider re-scheduling a meeting of Australian and ASEAN senior officials, which was postponed indefinitely from last month. "I don't think the postponement will be indefinite," he said.

By saying that Australia recently took a more positive stand on Kampuchea, Sitthi was referring to a recent speech given by Australian representative to the United Nations, Mr Woolcott, during the debate on Kampuchea. Asked about the possibility of holding the second round of International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK) in the foreseeable future, Sitthi said: "There must be sufficient justification to hold the second round of ICK. It's useless to do so if there is no progress."

KING CABLES GREETINGS TO USSR ON NATIONAL DAY

BK080439 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Today marks the National Day of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics. His majesty the king has cabled a greetings message to the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet as follows: On the occasion of the National Day of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, I extend to you my congratulations and best wishes for your good health and happiness as well as prosperity for the Soviet Union and its peoples.

SOVIET SUPPORT FOR 'PHAK MAI' GROUP REVEALED

BK080349 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 8 Nov 83 p 5

[Text] A deputy leader of the breakaway communist movement, known as Phak Mai, recently revealed Soviet support for the underground party, which includes "study tours" in the Soviet Union for Phak Mai leaders and 10 military trucks given through Lao authorities.

He also disclosed that the party whose headquarters and "forward command" are in Vientiane and Khveng Khammouane respectively had set up three operational zones in Thai border provinces covering Chiang Rai in the North to Ubon Ratchathani in the Northeast.

The new information given by Phak Mai deputy leader who is now taking refuge in Laos, was regarded as an "intelligence breakthrough" over the overall picture of Phak Mai and was passed onto THE NATION REVIEW over the weekend by an official source who spoke on the condition that he should not be identified. A former Ubon Ratchathani MP confirmed the existence of Phak Mai to the source and said that the party was in the "recruitment stage." The party was set up in 1978 with its headquarters still in Vientiane and its "forward command" in Khveng Khammouane opposite Nong Khai. His version came in the wake of earlier intelligence reports that the Marxist-Leninist party had moved its headquarters from Vientiane to Pak Kading opposite Nong Khai. As opposed to earlier reports that 20 military training schools had been set up for Phak Mai's operations on Laotian side, the deputy party leader said there were only six "training sites" in Lao military garrisons near the Thai-Lao border.

Two of them are located in Vientiane while the biggest of all is in Khammouane, and the other three were located in Pak Se, Savannakhet and Sayaboury.

The senior party member also said apart from training assistance, Lao authorities also provided logistic support as well as covered the party leaders' personal expenses. Vietnam also provided training to Phak Mai members in Vietnam, said the source who added that at least three groups of pro-Soviet communist members had been so far sent to Vietnam to undergo training.

The number of party members in each group ranged from eight to 20, according to the deputy leader. As for Soviet support for Phak Mai the deputy leader disclosed that Moscow had given 10 military trucks to the party through Lao authorities. "It as confirmed by Soviet officials to Phak Mai leaders when they were on a study tour in the Soviet Union that the trucks were part of Soviet assistance to the communist faction," the source quoted the deputy leader as saying. The Soviet Union did not only organize study tours for Phak Mai leaders, but also arranged for their children to enroll at educational institutes in the country, the Phak Mai deputy leader was quoted as saying. Phak Mai's leaders are among those whose children are attending classes in the Soviet Union, informed sources had earlier told THE NATION REVIEW.

It was also revealed that Phak Mai had set up three operational zones in Thai border provinces. The areas under the jurisdiction of each zone, according to the source, are as follows:

Zone one: Covering Thai northern border provinces from Chiang Rai to Loei.

Zone two: Covering Thai northeastern provinces adjacent to Laos from Nong Khai southwards to Mukdahan. The zone was said to be the biggest of all.

Zone three: Covering Ubon Ratchathani.

According to official estimates on the strength early this year, there were only about 15 Phak Mai operatives in Zone one, about 60 in Zone two and about 25 in the other zone.

AMENDMENT ISSUE SPARKS DENIAL OF TENSIONS

BK080259 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Nov 83 p 3

[Excerpts] The Constitution was good enough and needed no amendment, Prime Minister's Secretary Lt-Gen Chantharakhup Sirisut said yesterday. The Constitution in its present form guaranteed democracy by ensuring free elections, he said, amid the renewed campaign in some quarters for amendment.

He said amendment, particularly a clause to enable government officials to also hold political positions, should be proposed when parliament was in session. But he warned that amending the Constitution would not be an easy task and there were quite a few MPs who would defy the move.

Lt-Gen Chantharakhup said he had not noticed any tension between Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-el. "Both still communicate and co-operate with each other as they did. Only the others think otherwise." Gen Athit had respect for Gen Prem and he believed the Prime Minister would remain in office until the end of his four-year term.

Chat Thai Party Divided

BK050346 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 5 Nov 83 p 3

[Text] The Chat Thai Party is divided over a renewed move to amend the Constitution to pave the way for government officials to hold political posts concurrently, an MP of the party said yesterday.

Si Sa Ket MP Piyanat Watcharaphon charged that the advocates of the move within his party wanted the constitutional amendment just to serve the interests of "powerholders", while the other wing, which also wanted to amend the Constitution, was campaigning to make the political system more democratic. The Chat Thai Party, he said, had resolved that the Constitution should be amended on three points: The prime minister should be elected by the people; the Parliament president should be speaker of the lower house; and a vote must be exercised when a government announces its policy to Parliament.

But the party could not afford to submit a motion to the houses, although it commands more MPs than the number of MPs required to sponsor the motion, he said. Such a motion needs at least 108 co-sponsors, according to the Constitution.

Piyanat said he believed the advocates of the proposal for constitutional amendments to allow government officials take up political posts were doomed to failure as they totalled fewer than one-third of the required supporters. "It is impossible for parliament to pass such a motion, because otherwise, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon would be deprived of his chance of retaining the top administrative post," he said. He added: "The move is just aimed at creating a crisis outside parliament." A party source claimed that the wing within the party which supported the constitutional amendment for government officials to hold political posts mainly comprised former members of the Siam Democracy Party led by Col Phon Ruangprasoetwit. The party merged with the Chat Thai Party following the last general elections early this year to increase the leverage of the group.

The behind-the-scenes move was first revealed by Chief Staff Officer to the Supreme Commander and Former Fourth Army Region Commander Gen Han Linanon on Thursday. He claimed that a group of senators who are labour leaders and government officials initiated the move. "The dictatorial group wants to stir the situation to apply pressure on the government so that it could have an excuse to justify the constitutional amendment move or even to stage a coup," he charged yesterday. He said if these groups of people campaigned for a constitutional amendment of require a prime minister to be an elected MP, he would certainly support it.

Democrat Party 'Opposed'

BK070415 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 7 Nov 83 p 6

[Text] The Democrat Party is still opposed to a proposal to amend the Constitution to allow government officials to hold political posts, a party executive said yesterday.

Deputy Interior Minister Wirat Musikaphong said that the party would support a constitutional amendment only if and when it would lead to a more democratic system. "Our party supports a constitutional amendment which deals only with the election law. We don't think other points in the Constitution should be amended," he said. He said the time was not ripe for a constitutional amendment because the houses are now in recess. "Why must it be amended now?", he queried. He said it was necessary that the Constitution be amended to the effect that a prime minister must be an elected person.

Chief Staff Officer to the Supreme Command and former Fourth Army Region Commander Gen Han Linanon had earlier said that some quarters in the Senate would campaign for a constitutional amendment to pave the way for government officials to hold political posts at the same time. Supreme Commander and Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek later denied his involvement with the move.

PROVINCIAL MEETINGS CONDEMN U.S. GRENADA INVASION

OWO71934 Hanoi VNA in English 1601 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 7 -- A 1,200-meeting [as received] was held over the weekend in the central coastal province of Nghia Binh, south of Danang, to condemn the United States' invasion of Grenada.

The meeting adopted a petition addressed to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and the World Peace Council strongly condemning the brazen U.S. aggression against Grenada and demanding the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from this country. The participants also voiced the determination of the people of all strata in the province to build and defend their homeland.

A big meeting was held in the central highlands province of Dong Nai, north of Ho Chi Minh City, to condemn the U.S. invasion of Grenada and express militant solidarity with and total support for the valiant struggle of the Grenadian people. The participants also expressed solidarity with and support to the fraternal Cuban and Nicaraguan peoples in the face of the U.S. threats of aggression.

Cadres and workers of the Gia Lam locomotive enterprise in a suburban district of Hanoi held a meeting this afternoon to condemn United States for invading Grenada and causing tension in Central America and the Caribbean. The meeting expressed friendship and solidarity with the Grenadian, Cuban and Nicaraguan peoples and affirmed the participants' determination to fulfil the state plan for 1983.

HANOI CITES WESTERN COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S TOUR

BK080629 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] On 8 November, U.S. President Reagan left Washington for Tokyo, beginning his tour of Japan and South Korea. Earlier, the Western press comments that the purpose of this visit is to reassert the steel-like U.S. determination to maintain its strength as a power in the Pacific.

According to AFP, the strengthening of the already close military relations between Washington and Tokyo will be the central issue of talks between Reagan and Japanese officials. The United States is not pleased with the increase of Japanese defense budget to 6.88 percent for the fiscal year of 1983-84. It wants Tokyo to further increase military expenditures that are aimed at letting Japan play a more active military role in the Pacific area.

The White House officials stress that of the six mainstays in the U.S. military policy toward East Asia and the Pacific area, the cornerstone of U.S.-Japan cooperation is secondary to the maintenance of U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific.

On 6 November, 4,000 people of a peace organization met in a public park in central Tokyo to stage a protest demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy, demanding the cancellation of Reagan's visit and the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty and the dismantlement of U.S. military bases in Japan.

During the meeting in (Hibia) Hall in Tokyo, several speakers exposed that Reagan's visit to Japan is part of the effort to establish a nuclear military alliance and make Japan dependent on the U.S. global strategy. Meanwhile, public opinion in the ASEAN countries expresses concern over Reagan's visit that is likely promoting the restoration of Japanese militarism, threatening peace and security of all nations in this region and the world over.

NHAN DAN CONDEMNS U.S. 'SCHEMES' AGAINST CUBA

OW041133 Hanoi VNA in English 0659 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 4 -- NHAN DAN in its editorial today energetically condemns the United States for intensifying preparations for aggressive moves against Cuba and Nicaragua after having directly invaded Grenada.

The paper remarks that the U.S. imperialists are frenziedly executing a counterattack plan, using military force against Latin American countries in the hope of imposing their client regimes and their neo-colonialist rule on that region. The paper rejects worn-out U.S. allegations about "a threat from Cuba" and points out that over the past twenty-five years, they have used this groundless pretext whenever they planned an intervention or aggression against any country in South America and Latin America, from Dominica to Chile, Grenada, and Nicaragua.

Nhan Dan goes on: "The events in Lebanon and Grenada and U.S. schemes against Cuba and Nicaragua have proven that the U.S. has increased militarism in its foreign policy, seriously threatening world peace. Those events have also revealed their hypocritical and demagogic contentions about 'freedom, democracy, democracy' and 'human rights.'"

The paper recalls a statement made recently by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the Council of State, that the Vietnam lesson is still fresh: If the U.S. imperialists recklessly invade Cuba and Nicaragua, they will face many Vietnams in Central America and Latin America. "The Vietnamese people always side with the fraternal Cuban people," NHAN DAN concludes.

VIETNAM MARKS SOVIET REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARYMass Meetings

OW052232 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 5 -- A meeting was arranged at the Hanoi Polytechnic College Friday to mark the 66th anniversary of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. treaty of friendship and cooperation.

It was attended by Hoang Xuan Tuy, vice-minister of secondary vocational and higher education; Ha Hoc Trac, director of the college; I.N. Yuriskiy, counsellor of the Soviet Embassy; and large numbers of teachers and students. The Hanoi Polytechnic is the biggest educational establishment built for Vietnam by the Soviet Union shortly after the liberation of North Vietnam in 1954.

At a 500-strong meeting was held in the special Vung Tau-Con Dao sector Wednesday for the same purpose with the participation of Pham Van Hy, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and secretary of the sector's party committee, and Fyarov, the local Soviet consul-general. The speakers at the meeting expressed the firm determination of Vietnamese and Soviet workers and specialists to overfulfil the plan for oil and gas prospection and exploitation.

Mass meetings, photo exhibitions and weeks of Soviet films have been arranged in the central coastal province of Quang Nam-Da Nang and Nam Dinh, capital of Ha Nam Ninh Province, in celebration of the two events. The central book distribution service has published a large number of books on science, technology, social sciences, literature and children translated from Russian. These include many books written by party and state leaders of the Soviet Union and Vietnam, exalting the friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two peoples and on the great achievements of the Soviet people over the past 66 years. Special art performances have been arranged in many parts of the country. Exhibitions have opened in Hanoi to introduce the Soviet land and people, and achievements of socialist construction in the Soviet Union.

Friendship Association Message

OW061610 Hanoi VNA in English 1905 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 6 -- Nguyen Vinh, president of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association, today sent a message of greetings to Z. Kruglova, president of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and G. Titov, president of the U.S.S.R. - Vietnam Friendship Society, on the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the fifth anniversary of the Vietnam - U.S.S.R. treaty of friendship and cooperation.

The message says: "The Vietnamese peoples are deeply aware that the victories of the Vietnamese revolution over the past half-century under the clear-sighted leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam founded by the late president Ho Chi Minh have been closely associated with the success of the October Revolution and Leninism and the great and effective support and assistance of the Communist Party, the government and people of the Soviet Union. The Vietnam - U.S.S.R. treaty of friendship and cooperation signed five years ago, which has all-sidedly consolidated and developed the cooperation between the parties, states and peoples of the two countries, is a factor of prime importance ensuring the success of the Vietnamese people in their national construction and defence, and a factor contributing to safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world."

The message continues: "The recent friendship visit to Vietnam by a delegation of the Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union led by G.A. Aliyev, Political Bureau member of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee and first vice-chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, and the agreements signed on this occasion are significant events further enhancing the Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation."

The message wished the Soviet people greater achievements in implementing the resolution of the 26th C.P.S.U. Congress, taking the Soviet Union to new heights in the building of the material and technical foundation of communism.

Soviet Embassy Reception

OW071802 Hanoi VNA in English 1651 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 7 -- The Soviet Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary and Mrs B.N. Chaplin gave a reception here today in honour of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution (November 7).

Present were Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; To Huu, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. C.C. and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. C.C., and minister of the national defence; Nguyen Co Thach, alternate Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. C.C. and foreign minister; Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. C.C. and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Quang Dao and Hoang Tung, secretaries of the C.P.V. C.C.; Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the C.P.V. C.C. and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Thanh Nghi, member of the C.P.V. C.C., vice-chairman and secretary general of the Council of State; Tran Quynh, member of the CPV CC and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Huynh Tan Phat, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Vu Quang member of the C.P.V. C.C. and head of the international department of the CPV CC; Dinh Nho Liem, member of the CPC CC and ambassador to the Soviet Union; and other leading officials.

Many members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of international organisations in Hanoi; the delegation of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society led by G.A. Semyonov, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and vice-president of the society now visiting Vietnam, were present on the occasion.

Ambassador B.N. Chaplin delivered a speech, bringing out the significance of this historic day of the Soviet people and the working people throughout the world. He exalted the Soviet people and the working people throughout the world. He exalted the Soviet people's great efforts in building the infrastructure of communism in the U.S.S.R., thus making an important contribution to the comprehensive development of the Soviet Union and to the struggle for peace and security in the region and throughout the world. He said he highly valued the results of the recent official friendship visit to Vietnam by the Soviet party and state delegation led by G.A. Aliyev. He said the Vietnam-USSR joint statement and the long-term program for Vietnam-USSR cooperation in economic, scientific and technical development are brilliant expressions of the constantly developing and strengthening friendship, militant solidarity and multiform cooperation between the two parties, two states and two peoples.

In his reply, To Huu warmly welcomed the Great October Socialist Revolution which, he said, ushered in a new era, the era of socialism on the worldwide scale.

He said; "The satisfactory outcome of the official friendship visit to Vietnam by the Soviet party and government delegation led by Comrade G.A. Aliyev was an eloquent proof of the further consolidation and development of the unbreakable fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the parties, the states and the peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

The Vietnamese communists and people will do all they can to foster Vietnamese-Soviet friendship to make it ever-green and lasting."

Amidst the atmosphere of a great festive day, Ambassador Chaplin, Chairman Pham Van Dong, vice-chairman To Huu, and other officials proposed toasts to new and still greater successes of the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples in building the infrastructure of communism and socialism in their respective countries thus making an important contribution to the common struggle of the world people for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress, and to the further consolidation and development of the great friendship and all-round cooperation between the parties, the states and the people of the Soviet Union and Vietnam, on the basis of the Vietnam-USSR treaty of friendship and cooperation.

NHAN DAN Editorial

BK071132 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Nov 83

[NHAN DAN 7 November editorial: "The Marvelous Vitality of the Great October Revolution"]

[Text] In mankind's history, no other revolution has ever had such a profound and vast influence on the destiny of all nations as the Lenin-led Great October Revolution did. The October Revolution ushered in a new era for mankind, the era of socialist and communist construction, allowing it to pass from the era of necessity to the era of freedom.

The revolutionary transition from capitalism to socialism which began with the October Revolution and has proceeded for 66 years has attracted more and more countries and peoples into its orbit. Defying the masses of black smoke being spurted by imperialism and international reactionaries of all stripes, we contemplate with rousing enthusiasm and confidence, in the panorama of the planet on which we are living, the miraculous results of the world's evolutionary process since the October Revolution. What is taking place in the Soviet Union, in other countries of the socialist community, and in a many other states and nations exceedingly surpasses even our wildest dreams of 66 years ago.

Upholding the spirit of the October Revolution, the Soviet people have surmounted untold difficulties and hardships and written the greatest epics of them all: defeating German fascism and Japanese militarism in World War II and scoring miraculous achievements in successful socialist construction. They are now blazing the trail to communism, wholeheartedly assisting the revolution in other countries, and untiringly struggling for the preservation of peace. The Soviet Union, the land of Lenin and the birthplace of the October Revolution, has become a powerful country, the pillar of world peace and revolution, and the hope of nations.

Along with the Soviet Union, other socialist countries are overcoming numerous difficulties and achieving excellent progress in building a new society; many of them have entered the stage of building developed socialism. The national liberation and national independence movements have undergone unprecedented and vigorous development. Scores of Asian, African, and Latin American nations, victims of oppression before the advent of the October Revolution, have regained freedom. The Vietnamese people defeated the greatest war of aggression waged by the U.S. imperialist ringleaders. An island with a population of tens of thousands declared independence. A country with a population of tens of thousands close to the United States also heroically opposed U.S. intervention. The struggle movement of the working class and laboring people in capitalist countries have taken on new features and diversified forms. These three revolutionary currents have continued to be on the offensive, defying the frenzied counterattacks by imperialism and its henchmen.

Today, the truth established by the October Revolution -- that national independence and democracy are closely linked with socialism -- is shining ever more radiantly on the five continents. Meanwhile, the imperialist system has fallen into an unprecedentedly grave crisis and is simmering with internal contradictions and opposition.

The U. S. imperialists, in an attempt to regain lost superiority, are feverishly increasing their military potentials on an unprecedented scale, frenziedly engaging in an arms race even in space, and producing all kinds of weapons -- nuclear, chemical, and conventional. They are openly calling for a global confrontation and a crusade against the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist community. To oppose the national independent countries, especially those currently advancing to socialism they are staging regional wars, aggressive wars, and armed interventions in Lebanon, Grenada, and Nicaragua and threatening to invade Cuba. This is the cause of the current tension in the world. It reflects the declining position and panic of imperialism in view of the vigorous development of the three revolutionary currents.

Today, imperialism has a new ally, namely the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists. The history of the world since the October Revolution has shown that the road of all those who betray the revolution and Marxism-Leninism will ultimately lead them to working as henchmen for or allying themselves with the imperialists. Since the end of World War II, the world situation has never been so tense and complex as it is now. In view of the dangerous schemes and actions of imperialism, expansionism-hegemonism, and other reactionary forces, struggling to preserve peace and wash back the nuclear catastrophe caused by U.S. imperialism has become the most important task of the world's people. This struggle is linked with the struggle against imperialist, aggressive plans and for stamping out the hotbeds of war in various regions of the world.

The Soviet Union, fully imbued with the thoughts of the October Revolution and great Lenin, has persistently struggled for the preservation of peace and has contributed to protecting the life of all mankind. The peace initiatives of the Soviet Union as well as the 28 September statement by and 27 October interview with Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU and president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, which constitute a forceful condemnation of the U.S. imperialists' militaristic line and reflects the aspiration for peace, the constructive good will, the principled position, and the very sense of responsibility of the Soviet Union, are winning the warm support of the peoples of the socialist countries, including our people, and of progressive people throughout the world.

In these days the strength, just cause, and stand of the Soviet Union constitute great and valuable contributions to the defense of peace and security and the protection of man's life.

In the various stages of advancement of the Vietnamese revolution, each success of our party and people has been closely linked with the October Revolution; with the ideology, lessons, and experience of that great revolution; and with the extremely great, valuable, and effective assistance of the party, government, and people of the Soviet Union. The all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union -- as evidenced by the two peoples' recent enthusiastic celebration of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-USSR treaty of friendship and cooperation -- is a result of the October Revolution and a model of the relationship between comrades and brothers who share the same ideal and reflects the Soviet Union's lofty spirit of socialist internationalism.

The recent visit to Vietnam by the Soviet party and government delegation led by Comrade Aliyev, member of the Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, was an important event that contributed to enhancing the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two parties, governments, and peoples. The joint Vietnam-USSR statement and the long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation signed on this occasion are important documents serving as a foundation for further developing the fraternal bond and comprehensive cooperation.

Our party, government, and people express their most sincere and profound gratitude to the CPSU, government, and people of the Soviet Union. Vietnam-USSR solidarity and friendship, together with the solidarity and friendship between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, is a very important factor that enhances the new strength of the three Indochinese countries.

Under the light of Marxism-Leninism and the October Revolution, and based on the realities of the revolution in our country, our party sets the lines and strategic orientations for advancing our people, society, and country within the ranks of vanguard nations of this era. The fifth party congress and the resolutions of the party Central Committee's third and fourth plenums pointed out for our entire party and people two strategic tasks -- building and defending the fatherland -- together with the socio-economic targets that must be achieved in the 1980's -- the first stage of the transition period toward socialism. The time from now until the year 1990 is a period of special importance. We must by all means create a basic change in the actual economic situation to ensure socioeconomic stability and, at the same time, prepare conditions and forces for stepping up socialist industrialization on a large-scale in the years that follow. These are the pressing and severe requirements that arise out of our country's economic, political, and social situation after 15 years of building socialism on a national scale.

To achieve these orientations and targets it is most important and decisive for the entire party and for all the Vietnamese communists and citizens to vigorously develop the driving force of socialist collective mastery; redistribute labor on a national scale; make full and rational use of labor and lands; step up agricultural production, considering this the most important front, to turn out a large volume of products with which to firmly resolve the problem of grain and food and supply raw material to the processing and consumer goods industries; and create major sources of agricultural and marine products for export. At the same time, it is necessary to vigorously develop the production of consumer goods to guarantee a comfortable and stable life for our people, strive our best to build heavy industry with the chief and primary aim of serving the development of agriculture and consumer goods industry, and resolve by an important step the problems of energy and infrastructure.

We must also make intensive efforts to resolutely reestablish the new socialist order on the front of distribution and circulation -- an extremely hot and complex front -- and accelerate the socialist transformation of agriculture and private industry and trade.

All our party and people will concentrate their thoughts and efforts on the struggle to achieve these revolutionary targets. We pledge to work truly, work with enthusiasm, discipline, high productivity, and great efficiency. All sectors and localities will improve their workstyles and work with ardor, initiative, and creativity under the unified leadership and management of the central level; and on this basis, initiate a really deep, broad, and vigorous revolutionary movement of the masses in order to change our country's socioeconomic situation in all respects. This is our most realistic way to celebrate the anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL MESSAGE ON RASHIDOV

OWO21646 Hanoi VNA November 2 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Council of State of Vietnam today jointly sent a message of condolences to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet on the passing away of S.R. Rashidov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.S.U. C.C. The message says:

"We are deeply moved at learning of the passing away of S.R. Rashidov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.S.U. C.C., member of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan (C.P.U. C.C.).

"We would like to express our profound condolences to the C.P.S.U. C.C., the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the C.P.U. Central Committee and the bereaved family."

KVCSFOP DISCUSSES CARIBBEAN SITUATION WITH CUBANS

OWO51604 Hanoi VNA in English November 5 -- The Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples [VCSFOP] and the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association [VCFA] today jointly held a talk on the situation in Central America and the Caribbean. Trinh Ngoc Thai, general secretary of the VCSFOP; Ly Van Sau, Vice-president of the VCFA; and representatives of public offices and mass organizations were present.

Cuban Charge d'Affaires Salvador Capote also attended.

Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and secretary of Ho Chi Minh City party committee, recently received Alberto Miguel Otero Lopez, Cuban consul general in the city who briefed him on the Central American and Caribbean situation.

In his talk with the Cuban diplomat Nguyen Van Linh said he believed that the heroic Cuban people with the vigorous support of the Soviet Union, the socialist community and peace-loving people around the world would crush all perfidious plots of U.S. imperialism.

The visiting Cuban deputy foreign minister, Pelegrin Torras, and Alberto Miguel Otero Lopez had a meeting with cultural and media workers in Ho Chi Minh city Friday. Speaking on this occasion, the two Cuban diplomats expressed the Cuban's people's resolve to defend their national independence and discharge their internationalist duty towards fraternal countries in the face of the mounting threat of U.S. aggression.

A 500-strong mass meeting was held recently in Bien Hoa town, east of Ho Chi Minh City, to protest against the U.S. aggression of Grenada and threat of aggression against Cuba and Nicaragua.

NGUYEN VAN LINH MEETS CUBAN CONSUL

BK060734 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 3 November, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee, received Comrade (Alberto Miguel Otero Lopez), Cuban consul general in Ho Chi Minh City, to be briefed about the grave situation in the Central American and Caribbean regions caused by the Reagan administration's aggression against Grenada, its violation of Nicaragua's sovereignty, and its threats to encircle and invade Cuba.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh said: The party organization and people of Ho Chi Minh City are closely following the situation in the Central American and Caribbean regions and are greatly indignant at the Reagan administration's adventuristic and insolent actions. These actions show that the U.S. imperialists still have not drawn a lesson from their defeat in Vietnam.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh firmly believed that with the strong support of the Soviet Union and the socialist community as well as peace-loving people the world over, the heroic Cuban people will smash the U.S. imperialists' odious schemes.

NICARAGUAN FSLN LEADER RECEIVES VNA GROUP

OW050931 Hanoi VAN in English 0801 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 5 -- Revolutionary Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez, member of the national leadership the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], and president of the Council of State of Nicaragua, received a delegation of VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY led by Vice Director General Do Phuong in Managua Thursday. Also present at the reception were Carlos Garcia, director general of the new NICARAGUAN NEWS AGENCY A.N.N., and Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Dinh Binh.

Referring to the situation in Nicaragua and Central America, Revolutionary Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez condemned the U.S. imperialists for increasing their military forces in Honduras and the armed forces of other client countries in the region. He denounced their war provocations in border areas, especially their shelling of economic establishments in Nicaragua. He warned that if the U.S. directly launched a war of aggression, it would face not only a new Vietnam in Nicaragua, but also many new Vietnams in Central America.

Carlos Nunez Tellez praised the development of the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the Vietnamese and Nicaraguan peoples, and asked the delegation to convey the greetings of militant solidarity of the F.S.L.N. national leadership to the Vietnamese party and state leaders.

During its visit, the V.N.A. delegation exchanged views with a delegation of the NICARAGUAN NEWS AGENCY on the results of cooperation between the two sides and discussed measures to further promote this cooperation in the future. The delegation had contacts with journalists in Managua and with soldiers and militiamen in a northern border area of Nicaragua.

HO CHI MINH COMMUNIST YOUTH UNION VISITS NICARAGUA

OW071932 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 7 -- A delegation of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union led by its first secretary Vu Mao paid an official friendship visit to Nicaragua from November 2-6.

In the official talks with the Sandinist youth delegation led by Carlos Caricon, the two sides exchanged views on a number of international issues and discussed the further strengthening of cooperation between the two youth organizations in the coming time.

In their joint communique released on this occasion, the two sides expressed their pleasure at the constant development of the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between Nicaragua and Vietnam and affirmed their will to continue further promoting those relations.

The Vietnamese youth delegation said it highly valued Nicaragua's revolutionary achievements over the past four years under the sagacious leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and voiced its determination to unite with the Nicaraguan youth in the struggle to defend the revolutionary gains and oppose all schemes and acts of aggression of the United States and its henchmen.

The Nicaraguan youth delegation expressed firm support for the solidarity of the three Indochinese countries and their struggle against the Chinese expansionists who, it said, are ganging up with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces to sabotage the three Indochinese countries' independence and sovereignty.

Dealing with the Kampuchean situation, the two sides condemned the so-called "tripartite coalition government in exile" and affirmed that the only authentic and legal representative of the Kampuchean people is the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and only this government is entitled to represent Kampuchea at the United Nations and other international organizations.

The two sides strongly condemned the U.S. invasion of Grenada and voiced support for and solidarity with the Grenadian youth and people's patriotic resistance and demanded the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Grenada.

The two sides called on all youth organizations in the world to protest against the U.S. invasion of Grenada and to take concrete actions to condemn the United States' intervention in Central America.

While in Nicaragua, the Vietnamese youth delegation visited a number of places and had cordial contacts with the youth in Managua and other localities.

CONGO PRESIDENT RECEIVES SRV ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

OWO71634 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 7 -- "The Vietnamese people's struggle is a bright example for the national liberation movement in the world," said Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of Congo, while receiving Vietnamese Ambassador Tran Xuan Man who presented credentials to him recently.

President Nguesso exalted the solidarity and friendship between the two peoples, and expressed thanks to the Vietnamese people for their support and assistance to the Congolese people.

He voiced profound sentiments and admiration for the struggle of the Vietnamese people which, he said "is an important contribution to the struggle for national liberation in Africa and a bright example for the national liberation movement in the world."

He asked Ambassador Tran Xuan Man to convey his greetings to the Vietnamese leaders and said he wishes for further development of the friendship between the Congolese and Vietnamese peoples.

NGUYEN HUU THO RECEIVES CONGO AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

OW230100 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 22 -- Jean Claude Ganga, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of the Congo to Vietnam, today presented his credentials to State Council Vice-president Nguyen Huu Tho. The vice-president had a cordial talk with him.

CONGO PARTY DELEGATION VISITS VIETNAM

Pham Van Dong Reception

OW012305 Hanoi VNA in English 1637 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 1 -- Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here today the visiting delegation of the Congolese Party of Labour. [C.P.L.]

The delegation is led by Goma Foutou, member of the C.P.L. Central Committee and head of its Control Department.

Addressing his guests, Chairman Pham Van Dong praised the Congolese people's successes in national construction and defence. He reiterated the vigorous support of the party, the government and the people of Vietnam for the fraternal Congolese people's revolutionary cause. He thanked the party, the government and the people of the People's Republic of Congo for their warm support to the Vietnamese people's national construction and defence, and wished for constant consolidation and development of the solidarity and friendship between the two parties and peoples.

In reply, Goma Foutou highly valued the Vietnamese people's substantial achievements in building and defending their socialist homeland. He said he considered the victory of the Vietnamese revolution to be a great encouragement for the Congolese and other peoples struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

The reception took place in an atmosphere of solidarity and friendship.

Ends Friendship Visit

OW030931 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 3 -- A delegation of the Congolese Party of Labour [CPL] led by Goma Foutou, member of the CPL Central Committee and head of its Control Commission, has concluded its friendship visit to Vietnam from October 21 to November 2 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

The delegation included Raymond Kamba, chief of the office of the party Central Committee's Control Commission, and Ms Emilinien Padom, department head of the party Central Committee's External Relations Commission.

During its stay in Vietnam, the Congolese delegation paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum, visited his home and office, and toured a number of economic, cultural establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. It was warmly received by Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the CC [Central Committee] of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

It had working sessions with Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPV and foreign minister, and Vu Quang, member of the CC of the CPV and head of its international department. It held talks with a delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Tran Kien, secretary of the CC of the CPV and head of its Control Commission.

The CPV delegation warmly acclaims the big achievements of the Congolese people in building and defending their country, in foiling all subversive plots of the imperialists and their henchmen, thus actively contributing to the African people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and apartheid for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. The Communist Party and the people of Vietnam fully support the Congolese people's revolutionary cause and wish the Congolese people, under the leadership of the CPL led by Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, greater successes in building an independent and prosperous Congo.

The CPL delegation reaffirms the unbreakable friendship and militant solidarity of the Congolese people with the Vietnamese people. On behalf of the party, the government and the people of Congo it expresses its admiration for the brilliant achievements of the party, the government and the people of Vietnam in their national liberation struggle and in socialist construction, and wishes the Vietnamese people greater achievements in their revolutionary cause, in national reconstruction and in defeating the multiform war of sabotage conducted by the imperialists and other reactionary forces. The Congolese side reiterates its full support to the efforts of the Indochinese peoples aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability and cooperation. The two delegations exchanged experiences in party building and control work. The CPL delegation puts a high value on the important achievements of the CPV in party building aimed at improving the work of its grassroots organizations and improving the quality of party members. It voiced its elation at the efforts of the Vietnamese party and state work in Ho Chi Minh City and wished success for the third congress of the Ho Chi Minh City party organization.

The two delegations highly appreciate the fine development of the close solidarity and friendship between the parties, governments and peoples of Vietnam and Congo. They pledged to enhance the cooperation for the common interests of the two parties and governments. They expressed deep concern about the tensions caused by the imperialists in many parts of the world and their maintaining hotbeds of war in Africa, the Middle East and Southeast Asia. They condemned the U.S. imperialists for committing a brazen aggression against Grenada, blockading Nicaragua economically and threatening to invade that country. They demanded that the U.S. unconditionally withdraw its aggressive troops from Grenada. The two sides reiterated their resolute support for and solidarity with nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America, who are struggling against colonialism, imperialism, apartheid and racism, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. The Congolese guests thanked the CPV Central Committee and the Vietnamese people for their warm and friendly hospitality. They especially thanked the CPV CC Control Commission for its friendship and assistance.

Goma Foutou invited a delegation of the CPV Central Committee and its control commission to visit Congo. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The Congolese guests were seen off by Tran Kien, secretary of the CPV CC and head of its Control Commission; Tran Huu Duc, CPV CC member and deputy head of the CPV CC; Tran Danh Tuyen, deputy head of the CPV CC International Department, and others.

NGUYEN HUU THO ACCEPTS MALI ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

OW051542 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 5 -- The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Mali, Boubacar Toure, today presented his credentials to Vice President of the Council of State Nguyen Huu Tho. Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho had a cordial conversation with the Malian diplomat. Minister for Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach was present on the occasion.

A U S T R A L I AKISSINGER HOLDS MEETINGS WITH HAWKE, HAYDEN

BK080629 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] The United States presidential adviser on Central America, Dr Henry Kissinger, has been having talks in Canberra with the prime minister, Mr Hawke, and his foreign minister, Mr Hayden. The three met for about half an hour before Dr Kissinger talked privately with members of the Joint Parliamentary Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, chaired by Mr Bill Morrison.

Dr Kissinger, a former secretary of state in the Nixon administration, is visiting Australia on a lecture tour. Yesterday, anti-American protesters held a noisy demonstration outside a Sydney building where Dr Kissinger was addressing a meeting of businessmen. Police said about 300 protesters chanted and waved placards and slogans, opposing American intervention in the affairs of Latin America, Europe, and Grenada.

VIETNAM'S NGUYEN CO THACH POSTPONES VISIT

BK071120 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] The Vietnamese foreign minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, is now not expected to visit Australia until early next year. He had been expected to come next month for talks with the Australian foreign minister, Mr Hayden, on the Kampuchean issue. However, senior government officials said the commitments of both the foreign ministers prevented the visit going ahead. Radio Australia's Canberra correspondent, Ted Knez, says that when Mr Hayden and his Vietnamese counterpart meet next year they are likely to discuss the possibility of holding an international conference on Kampuchea in Australia. Ted Knez says the prospect of such a conference was raised in discussions at the opening of the present session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

EAST TIMOR 'MOST INTRACTABLE' ISSUE

BK040948 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Australia's foreign minister, Mr Hayden, says East Timor has been the most intractable issue between Australia and Indonesia in recent years. He was addressing a conference of trade and government representatives from both countries in the Queensland holiday resort, Collingatta.

According to Mr Hayden, many Indonesians find it hard to understand the feeling that the issue of East Timor has aroused in some sections of the Australian community. The problem had cast a decided shadow over the political relationship between the two countries. But Mr Hayden said that in view of the strength of this feeling, it had been a positive and helpful development that the Australian parliamentary delegation to Indonesia in July was able to visit East Timor. He said the Australian Government hoped that recent developments over East Timor in the United Nations would help to produce a less divisive and cooperative atmosphere which would ultimately lead to a settlement of the issue.

The foreign minister said there were points of agreement between Australia and Indonesia in areas such as trade, aid, defense cooperation, and tourism. And he said that if Australia could not work effectively with Indonesia, Australia would have little chance of cooperation with Southeast Asia as a whole.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S POWER ON SUCCESSION REFUTED

OW071023 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] The Executive Committee cannot, by its rule-making power, delegate to the prime minister the powers of the president when it succeeds to a vacancy in the presidency. This was the assertion of Assemblyman Arturo Tolentino in a news statement today. Earlier, KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] Political Affairs Minister Leonardo Perez pointed out such delegation can be made under Section 9 of the Batasang Pambansa Bill No. 231, the law implementing the constitutional provision on succession. Tolentino said, and these were his words, Perez' contention is a distortion of the Constitution and a corruption of BP-231.

Committee's Abolition Urged

OW071053 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Assemblyman Emmanuel Pelaez suggests the abolition of the Executive Committee, in order to clear the confusion and doubt generated by the president's statement on succession. Pelaez made his suggestion on "Tell the People", last night, where he strongly proposed that the prime minister be elected by the people, instead of just holding office by appointment.

[Begin Pelaez recording] The comparison should be between recreating the office of vice president, who is a predesignated successor, or holding a special election if the vacancy occurs within 4 1/2 years. Now, there has been lot of doubt whether the Executive Committee can function properly or not. Well, the answer is abolish the Executive Committee. [end recording]

The former vice president said he had no quarrel with the move to reinstate the position he used to hold, but that the same position could be given to the prime minister, who should be predesignated as presidential successor.

SIMULTANEOUS ELECTIONS CALLED 'RIDICULOUS' IDEA

HK041344 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 4 Nov 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Ridiculous Idea"]

[Text] Anyone in his right senses would brand as ridiculous a proposal to hold simultaneous elections for president, vice president, members of the regular Batasang Pambansa and local baranggay officials in May next year. The constitution provides only for the election of the regular members of the Batasan (National Assembly) and this is as it should be. President Marcos' term will end in 1987. The 16,605 local officials who were elected on Jan 30, 1980, will end their terms in office on Jan 30, 1986, and will have to run for re-election on that day if their term is the usual four-year period. Holding simultaneous elections for all these national and local officials would create confusion and cost the government a great deal in expenditures. In democracies such as the United States and the United Kingdom, national and local elections are never held simultaneously. It is enough that such simultaneous elections create mental confusion among the voters, what with so many candidates to vote for. Let's stick to the Constitution and take things one at a time.

AGRAVA-CHAIRLED BOARD BEGINS AQUINO SLAYING PROBE

OW060736 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] The fact-finding board chaired by former Justice Corazon Agrava has begun its investigation into the assassination of former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr. Four witnesses appeared to testify or to identify the body of Rolando Galman, the alleged assassin, and Jose Carlos reports on the board's first [word indistinct]:

[Begin videotape recording] [Carlos] [cut to shot of corpse] After 73 days at the PC [Philippine Constabulary] crime laboratory, the corpse of Rolando Galman, alleged assassin of former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr, was finally released this morning. Rolando's mother, (Saturnina), obtained the release after identifying her son before the Agrava fact-finding board. Rosendo Cawigan, [cut to Cawigan answering questions] former bodyguard of the late senator, and Rolando's townmate in (Zaragoza), Nueva Ecija, Air Force pilot Col Arturo Custodio also positively identified Rolando Galman.

Cawigan told the board that Rolando was the same person as Commander (Burk Ramos), a top commander of the New People's Army, which government claimed, had a hand in the Aquino assassination.

[Cawigan] At four times, sir, I met him at 1972, 1978, and October 1982, and 21 August 1983.

[Unidentified voice] What is your relation with Galman? Are you a friend?

[Cawigan] We were both commanders.

[Unidentified voice] Commanders of...

[Cawigan] Of the NPA -- Ninoy People's Army [as heard].

[Carlos] [Cut to shot of men sitting behind table] Galman's mother, however, believes her son was never a communist, nor was responsible for Aquino's death. She told an advance hearing, conducted by the Agrava board at Camp Crame, that Rolando was a farmer by profession. Chairman Agrava said the board held an advance hearing to accommodate the request of Mrs Galman for the early disposition of her son's remains. Actual public hearing will begin next week. At this morning's hearing, General Counsel (Dean Andres Arvasa) examined Col (Pedro Elvas), chief of the PC Crime Laboratory. (Elvas) told the board that Galman's remains were first listed in the laboratory's log book as an unidentified male cadaver, but later on superimposed the name Rolando Galman.

[Cut to PC lab] For the first time, the Agrava board got information that Galman was 170cm tall after a laboratory technician measured the corpse in its presence. After the identification process, Chairman Agrava told newsmen the board seeks the cooperation of everyone who may have anything to reveal regarding the case under investigation. [Cut to Agrava talking to reporter] This is an opportunity to serve my country in a second way, although the task is difficult and even painful for me. I hope that the public whom I am serving will cooperate with me and will make our task less difficult.

[Carlos] It is expected that Rolando Galman's remains will be buried this week in a tomb near Aquino at the Manila Memorial Park. [End videotape recording]

Witness Protection Assured

OW071245 Quezon City RPM Television Network in English 1100 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Witnesses, who will testify or give information on the Aquino killing, are assured of protection and adequate legal aid. This assurance was made today by the fact-finding board chaired by former Justice Corazon (Joliano) Agrava, which last week conducted what was termed an advance hearing on the identification by Mrs (Saturnina) Galman of the body of her son Rolly, the suspected Aquino gunman. The Agrava board resumes its hearing this Wednesday at 1:30 pm at the Magsaysay Hall of the Social Security Building in Quezon City. Mrs Galman will continue her testimony.

The Agrava board today announced the creation of a public coordinator, who will render legal assistance to witnesses and informants. The board also announced the designation of (Albino Ariero) as deputy counsel, bringing to three the number of deputies assisting General Counsel (Andres Narvasa).

MARCOS 'OPTIMISTIC' IN MEETING WITH U.S. ENVOY

OW080215 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] President Marcos said yesterday he is very optimistic about the future because everything is working out well for the country. The president told John C. Monjo, deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian affairs who came to pay his respects, that the reaction of the World Bank and other banks trying to help the country is positive. The private business which had refused to cooperate before is now cooperating, the political situation has been stabilized and there is mutual tolerance. The government is cutting expenses to the bone to reduce the deficit from 7.6 billion to 6.5 billion pesos next year.

The president said that there is now a spirit of discipline so that businessmen who had first thought we were making it hard for them, but who now realize we are in the same boat and agreed to do what we had asked them. [sentence as heard] The president said that businessmen had been asked to turn over to the Central Bank their foreign earnings and that foreign exchange can only be authorized for definite priorities.

PRESIDENT APPROVES PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE INCREASE

OW080201 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] President Marcos approved yesterday a 6-peso 50-centavo increase in wages and allowances for workers in the private sector. The increase is effective starting 1 November.

The president also approved the grant of additional benefits to workers. They include a 30-day credit line on the worker's (?life program) to be supported by the National Food Authority and which will be extended to all legitimate labor organizations. Social Security System loans to members were also increased from 1 to 3 months.

The wage increase and the additional benefits will help cushion the impact of the peso devaluation and the resulting high prices on the workers. The wage hike includes a 2-peso increase in the daily minimum wage, half of it payable as of 1 November, and the balance to take effect of 1 December. The increase in allowances is 3 pesos due on 1 November and the remaining 1 peso 50 centavos on 1 December.

Labor Minister Blas Ople said the benefits will cover 2 million (?daily earners) and an additional 5.6 million other workers. Employers Confederation President (Aulerio Peniket) said the wage and allowance increase will cost industry about 60 billion pesos.

VIRATA EXPLAINS ACTION ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE

HK060315 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata said yesterday the government's order directing all banks to turn in their foreign exchange receipts to the Central Bank would ease the flow of foreign currency to vital industries. Prime Minister Virata made the statement as he denied that there is a nationalization of the foreign exchange component of the commercial banking system. He said commercial banks have been quite slow in turning over their foreign exchange receipts to the Central Bank [CB], despite a previous CB order requiring the banks to surrender 80 percent of their foreign exchange receipts to the Central Bank. Due to this slow turnover, Prime Minister Virata said, the Central Bank was forced to enforce the new directive to speed up the process, so that foreign exchange could be promptly allocated to top priorities.

The prime minister also said arrangements are being made between oil firms and their mother companies to assure the continuous flow of oil into the country.

The prime minister said, under the scheme, the Philippine National Oil Company, Caltex Philippines and Shell Philippines were asked to tap possible credit available from their mother companies and suppliers to assure the continuous supply in the country. Virata said the country's present oil inventory could last for 2 months, which is much lower than the previous level of 180 days or about 3 months supply. [as heard]

BUDGET DEFICIT CUTS, AUSTERITY MEASURES ORDERED

HK060248 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] President Marcos yesterday ordered a drastic reduction of the current budgetary deficit from 7.6 billion pesos to 6.5 billion pesos or even lower next year, through cuts in the operational costs of government. The president has already ordered an 18 percent cut in government expenditures this year, and in order to achieve significant reductions next year, strict austerity measures will have to be implemented.

The president directed Budget Minister Manuel Alba to meet with all the ministries, agencies, and offices of the government, to prepare for economies in their expenditures. He told Alba to alert all these concerned that the principle items which will be affected by the belt-tightening directive are the operation costs of government. Such costs include purchases of supplies, repairs and rentals; travel and other expenses involved in the maintenance and operations of a government ministry or office. They do not cover salaries, allowances, retirement benefits, and other [word indistinct] of the government's more than 1 million employees, including teachers and members of the armed forces.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS EEC TAX ON COCONUT OIL

HK050457 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] The Philippines has opposed the plan by the European Economic Community to levy a heavy tax on coconut oil imported by its member countries. A protest note was sent by the Philippines to the diplomatic representatives of the EEC member countries in Manila, opposing the plan. Acting Foreign Minister Manuel Collantes also handed to the envoys a similar protest note from other member countries of the ASEAN which are coconut producers.

At the proposed rate, the Philippines would have to pay \$6.75 for every 100 kilos of coconut oil exported. At current coconut oil prices, the tax would mean more than 40 percent of the country's foreign exchange earnings from coconut oil would be paid to taxes.

MARCOS ORDERS RELEASE OF 64 DEMONSTRATORS

OW050929 Quezon City Rpn Television Network in English 1100 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] There is a release order for a number of detainees. Sixty-four persons who were arrested and detained for participating in mass demonstrations against the government were released today on orders of President Marcos.

The release of the detainees, which included four women facing subversion charges, is in line with the government's compassionate policy.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile endorsed the release of the 64 demonstrators on the recommendation of Armed Forces Chief General Fabian Ver. Ver recommended the release of these detainees based on the petition of their parents, who had indicated their willingness to support the government's policy of reconciliation.

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